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The Rising Cost of Congress

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BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INCORPORATED

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of June 5, 1959

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	64	34	0
HOUSE	282	153	1

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/24/59
Omnibus Housing (S 57) (HR 2357)	Reported 2/27/59	Passed 5/21/59	Reported 2/4/59
Airport Construction (S 1)	Reported 3/2/59	Passed 3/19/59	Reported 2/5/59
Hawaii Statehood (S 50)	Reported 2/12/59	Passed 3/12/59	Reported 2/6/59
Federal Education Aid (S 2) (HR 22)	Reported 2/12/59	Passed 3/12/59	Reported 3/5/59
Labor Reform (S 1555) (HR 3028, 3540, 4473)	Approved 5/14/59	Hearings Completed	Passed 3/11/59
Minimum Wage (S 1046)	Hearings Underway	Reported 4/14/59	Passed 4/25/59
Unemployment Compensation (S 791) (HR 7177)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Completed	
Temporary Jobless Pay (HR 5640)	Reported 3/13/59	Passed 3/16/59	Reported 3/23/59
Supreme Court Powers (S 3) (HR 3)	Reported 6/2/59	Passed 3/25/59	Reported 3/25/59
Civil Rights (S 435, 499, 810, 942, 955-60) (HR 3147, 4457)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Completed	P. L. 7 3/31/59
Draft Extension (HR 2260)	Reported 2/2/59	Passed 2/5/59	Reported 3/9/59
Wheat Program (S 1968) (HR 7246)	Reported 5/25/59	Reported 5/18/59	Passed 3/11/59
Passports (HR 55)			Passed 5/22/59
Mutual Security Program (S 1451) (HR 7500)	Approved 6/3/59	Hearings Completed	
World Bank, Monetary Fund (S 1094)	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/25/59	Reported 3/18/59
Life Insurance Taxes (HR 4245)	Reported 2/13/59	Passed 2/18/59	Passed 3/19/59
Price Stability (S 64, 497) (HR 6263)	Hearings Completed	Reported 5/14/59	Passed 5/19/59
Debt Limit Increase			
Corporate, Excise Taxes (HR 7523)	Reported 6/4/59		
Postal Rate Increase (S 1923)			
Gasoline Tax Increase			
TVA Revenue Bonds (S 931) (HR 3460)	Reported 4/14/59	Passed 5/7/59	
Highway Financing (HR 5950)	Approved 5/21/59		

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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CONGRESSIONAL COSTS CONTINUE TO RISE

With almost no debate, the House June 1 passed a bill (HR 7453) appropriating \$100 million to the Legislative Branch for fiscal 1960; the Senate will shortly add another \$25 million or so to cover its operations. These developments point up the following situations:

- The cost of running Congress continues to rise, just as does the cost of all other levels of government.
- The fiscal affairs of the Legislative Branch are subject to less scrutiny and control than are those of agencies in the Executive Branch.
- Public understanding of the legislative budget, as of the President's budget, is hampered by the failure to distinguish between operating and capital expenditures.

Legislative Budget

The legislative budget is prepared by Congress and is not subject to revision by the Bureau of the Budget. Nor is there any central point at which the legislative budget is screened on Capitol Hill. The Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate are responsible for preparing the estimates within their respective jurisdictions. In fact, they do little more than pass along the estimates submitted to them by other officials. The House estimates, which include funds for such joint ventures as the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office, are reviewed by an Appropriations subcommittee headed by Rep. W.F. Norrell (D Ark.). Its counterpart in the Senate is chaired by Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.). Only rarely are the estimates changed in any significant respect, either by the committees or by the House and Senate.

In practice, the power of the Appropriations Committees to control the legislative budget is limited, since most of the expenditures involved have been authorized previously by other committees and by Congress as a whole. For example, of the almost \$99 million spent by the Legislative Branch in fiscal 1958, about \$46 million went to pay the salaries of Senators and Representatives, and of their officers and employees -- all fixed by law or resolution.

A second barrier to tighter fiscal controls is the traditional reluctance of the Senate and the House to interfere with each other's internal affairs or, for that matter with the affairs of their own Members. In 1957, motions in the House to recommit bills authorizing expenditures for the Senate were defeated when Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) took the floor to state: "There has never been a time in my experience...when the House of Representatives voted something for itself that the Senate has ever changed one word of it."

Occasionally, Members objecting to the activities of a particular investigating committee attempt to cut its funds. In 1958, former Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) moved to cut funds for the Anti-trust and Monopoly Subcommittee from \$365,000 to \$250,000, but lost on a 28-61 vote. Sporadic efforts in the

House to cut funds for the Un-American Activities Committee have also been made without success.

True economy moves are rarer. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) took the lead this year in trying to eliminate from a supplemental appropriations bill additional funds for furnishing the new Senate Office Building and for extending the Senate subway system. Both amendments were rejected, by votes of 34-55 and 39-43. (Weekly Report p. 589)

Rising Expenditures

Expenditures charged to the legislative budget include a number of items that are not directly concerned with the operation of Congress, such as the entire budget for the Library of Congress, used also by the Executive Branch and the general public. But the great bulk of the increase in the cost of Congress in recent years stems from its legislative functions in general and its housing in particular.

Spending for legislative functions, according to the President's budget, ran at about \$50 million a year from fiscal 1951 through 1954. It then began climbing to \$60 million in 1955, \$77 million in 1956, \$90 million in 1957, \$88 million in 1958, an estimated \$104 million this year, and an estimated \$136 million in fiscal 1960. Total expenditures under the full legislative budget run even higher. From \$61.3 million in fiscal 1954, they are expected to reach \$152.2 million in fiscal 1960.

Included in these figures, however, are most of the costs of three extensive real estate developments on Capitol Hill -- an \$82-million House Office Building (the third), now under construction; a \$26-million Senate Office Building (the second), recently completed; and a \$17-million extension of the East Front of the Capitol. Actual and estimated capital expenditures for these three projects, from fiscal 1955 through fiscal 1960, total \$100 million. Many Senators have themselves remarked on the extravagance as well as shortcomings, of their new office building. These are non-recurring costs, however, and do not represent operating expenses of Congress, which do not seem to have risen to any greater extent than those of the Executive Branch.

Whether the costs of running the Legislative Branch are excessive is another matter. The House Appropriations subcommittee, for example, noted that the clerk-hire roll of Representatives is currently 1,000 less than the 3,581 permitted by law. This is misleading, however, since Members operate under two ceilings -- one on the number of employees they are entitled to, the other on their total pay. Hiring fewer assistants than is permitted permits them to pay more to their present staffs. Again, the subcommittee cut \$900,000 from the Post Office Department's request of \$3.6 million to reimburse it for the cost of handling franked mail. But that Department says the load has increased from 44.9 million pieces in 1955 to 63.4 million in 1958. So the cost has risen, whether the House acknowledged it or not.

ALASKA OMNIBUS ACT

The House June 1 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7120), the Alaska Omnibus Act, making necessary changes in Federal law to accommodate the new state and providing \$28.5 million in transitional grants over a period of five years to meet costs of statehood. Before passing the bill the House adopted, by voice vote, an amendment limiting the President's authority to take Federal lands and give them to the new state.

The Senate June 3 passed by voice vote a slightly different version of HR 7120 and returned it to the House, after adopting, also by voice vote, an amendment similar to the one accepted by the House.

BACKGROUND -- For background and provisions, see Weekly Report p. 742.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Rep. Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.), floor manager of the bill -- Limit the authority of the President to transfer to Alaska property on which Federal activities have been conducted, to those activities mentioned in this bill or in the Act providing for Alaska's admission into the Union (PL 508, 85th Congress). (1958 Almanac p. 281)

COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS

The House May 28, by voice vote, passed and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 7349) appropriating \$675,-297,300 in fiscal 1960 for the Department of Commerce and related agencies. During debate, points of order were sustained, deleting two legislative provisions requested by President Eisenhower in his January budget message. The stricken provisions would have provided for the financing of highways built through national forests (\$37.1 million) and public lands (\$4 million) from the general highway trust fund instead of by Congressional appropriations.

Expenditures from the highway trust fund are not counted in the total appropriations in the bill because the fund is built up by highway-use revenues, such as Federal taxes on gasoline and tires. The total amount earmarked for highway construction during fiscal 1960 was \$2,840,-000,000. (Weekly Report p. 742)

An amendment was adopted adding \$610,000 for salaries and expenses in the Census Bureau. It was made necessary because of an error in marking up the bill in committee.

BACKGROUND -- The President asked Congress to appropriate \$732,191,000 for the Department of Commerce and related agencies during fiscal 1960. The House Appropriations Committee May 25 reported HR 7349 (H Rept 377), recommending appropriations of \$674,687,300. Appropriations for the Commerce Department totaled \$496,092,300, an increase of \$29,329,962 over fiscal 1959 appropriations. The Committee report said the increase was necessary to finance the 1960 census. Appropriations for the Census Bureau totaled \$86.5 million as compared to \$7.3 million during fiscal 1959.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 7349: Authorized the Bureau of Public Roads to draw \$2,840,000,000 from the Federal Highway Trust Fund to

meet commitments authorized since the Federal-Aid Highway Act was enacted in 1956 (PL 627, 84th Congress). Appropriated the following:

Commerce Department	\$496,702,300
Panama Canal	21,770,000
Small Business Administration	154,690,000
Tariff Commission	2,135,000
TOTAL	\$675,297,300

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Prince H. Preston (D Ga.) -- Add \$610,000 for salaries and expenses in the Bureau of the Census; May 28. Voice vote.

Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.) -- Permit the Small Business Administration to grant to the states \$2,080,000 from a previously authorized special fund for research and counselling on small business problems; May 28. Voice.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Strengthen language in the bill designed to prohibit the use of appropriations for the support or defeat of legislation before Congress; May 28. Voice.

REORGANIZATION ACT

The House June 2 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 5140) extending the Reorganization Act of 1949 for another two years -- until June 1, 1951. The House debated the bill May 27 but a demand by Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) for a reading of the engrossed bill -- a printed copy of the bill as passed by the House and certified by the Clerk of the House -- delayed the final vote.

Hoffman and other opponents said the Reorganization Act gave the President "the right...to interfere with the legislative authority of Congress." Under the Act he may reorganize executive agencies by sending to Congress a Reorganization Plan which either house may veto within 60 days. On May 12 he sent Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1959 to Congress. It would transfer certain land management functions from the Interior to the Agriculture Department. (Weekly Report p. 671)

BACKGROUND -- HR 5140 was reported (H Rept 367) May 18 by the House Government Operations Committee with separate dissenting statements by John E. Moss (D Calif.), Hoffman and George Meader (R Mich.).

An identical bill (S 1474 -- S Rept 239) was reported May 5 by the Senate Committee. (Weekly Report p. 678) It was brought up on the Senate floor May 20 but passed over when Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) spoke against it.

DEBATE -- May 27 -- Rep. Moss -- "We are being asked to delegate our most solemn responsibility...the power to legislate.... This legislation is not only unwise, it is unnecessary, because Congress has demonstrated its competence to deal courageously with the problems of complex reorganization."

Byron L. Johnson (D Colo.) -- "Under this we are not giving the President the power to legislate. If we did it would be unconstitutional. What we are giving the Chief Executive is the power to make an orderly discharge of the functions of his office."

DEFENSE APPROPRIATION

The House June 3 passed, by a roll-call vote of 392-3, and sent to the Senate the fiscal 1960 Department of Defense appropriation bill (HR 7454) providing \$38,848,339,000 for the armed services, the full amount recommended by the House Appropriations Committee. The total provided was \$399,861,000 less than the President's budget request and about \$1 billion less than was voted for fiscal 1959. Three freshman Democrats refused to support the bill -- Randall S. Harmon (Ind.), Byron L. Johnson (Colo.) and William H. Meyer (Vt.). (For voting see chart p. 782)

In debate starting June 2, Chairman George H. Mahon (D Texas) and other members of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee won considerable support for their action in reducing Air Force funds (particularly for the BOMARC anti-aircraft missile), increasing Navy funds for anti-submarine warfare and increasing Army equipment funds. Debate centered on the Committee's decision to eliminate a new \$260-million Navy carrier, and on floor amendments to eliminate all procurement funds for the BOMARC and to expand the Army to 900,000 men. These and several other amendments were defeated on points of order, voice and standing votes.

BACKGROUND -- HR 7454 was reported (H Rept 408) May 28 after almost four months of hearings. In arriving at the \$400 million cut in the President's request, the Committee balanced decreases of almost \$1.2 billion against increases of almost \$800 million. The decreases included \$260 million for a new carrier, \$127.5 million for the Air Force MACE missile, \$162.7 million for the BOMARC, \$101.4 million for Air Force jet transports, \$100 million for aircraft modification and a one percent reduction in all procurement funds, amounting to \$131 million.

The increases included \$152.5 million for maintaining the National Guard at a strength of 400,000 and the Army Reserve at 300,000; \$200 million for Army procurement, to be used either for the NIKE-ZEUS anti-missile missile or for equipment modernization; \$255.3 million for anti-submarine warfare capabilities; \$85 million "as a down payment" for another eight squadrons of ATLAS ballistic missiles; and \$87 million to accelerate the MINUTEMAN missile program.

The Committee's report said that the Joint Chiefs of Staff "as a corporate body, is not providing the kind of advice and leadership which this country requires." It said the Committee "is not happy over the prospect of being in second place to the U.S.S.R. in the highly significant ICBM field." Of the dispute concerning the relative merits of the Air Force's BOMARC and the Army's NIKE-HERCULES, the Committee said "an immediate re-examination of the whole problem at the highest level is urgently required." (See below)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 7454 provided:

Army	\$ 9,206,905,000
Navy	11,025,103,000
Air Force	17,228,506,000
Office, Secretary of Defense	1,387,825,000
TOTAL	\$38,848,339,000

The bill also:

Provided that the President could, at his discretion, institute an airborne alert by the Strategic Air Command.

Limited to \$16 million the amount for operation and maintenance of the Air Force Academy.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) -- Bar expenditure of \$400,000 for Army participation in the winter Olympic games if "participation is denied any of the free countries of the world." June 3. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- Add \$102 million to maintain Army strength at 900,000 instead of 870,000; June 4. Standing, 43-131.

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) -- Strike \$43.5 million of the \$255 million added to the Navy's budget for anti-submarine warfare; June 4. Voice.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Delete \$400,000 item for Army participation in the winter Olympic games at Squaw Valley, Calif.; June 4. Voice.

John R. Foley (D Md.) -- Add \$10 million to Air Force funds to purchase 10 F-27 transports from the Fairchild Aircraft Co. in Hagerstown, Md.; June 4. Standing, 25-86.

William E. Minshall (R Ohio) -- Strike \$200 million from Air Force funds for BOMARC procurement, leaving only \$84.6 million for development of the missile; June 4. Standing, 51-178.

Alfred E. Santangelo (D N.Y.) -- Bar employment by defense contractors of retired generals and admirals within less than five years of their retirement; June 4. Standing, 130,131; teller, 125-147.

DEBATE -- June 4 -- Minshall -- "After nine long years, there is not yet an operational BOMARC site.... Never have the Congress and the public been subjected to a more professional sales and promotion campaign than has been characterized by this billion-dollar boondoggle."

Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) -- "The amount of money in the bill is comparatively unimportant... The thing to be emphasized is how you spend it."

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- "Five years ago we had 20 divisions in the U.S. Army. If this bill passes, as it is, you will have 14 divisions. You have lost six divisions -- one-third of the Army."

George H. Mahon (D Texas) -- "Most of the appropriation bills that have been brought in this year have been brought in below the budget. It seems that we are making a fairly good record for economy."

William H. Meyer (D Vt.) -- Congress should do "something constructive about the issue of war and peace, and not keep on voting billions of dollars" for arms.

John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- Proponents of another Navy carrier, cut from the bill, had "agreed that the best strategy would be to forego" offering an amendment in committee or on the floor, "with the expectation that the funds will be included" by the Senate.

Don Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Few Members were aware of "the incredible lengths to which the adherents of the NIKE defense system have gone in their attempt to discredit the BOMARC.... Of course, this is Army inspired."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 19 -- The Senate Armed Services Committee, in reporting (S Rept 296) a military construction bill (HR 5674) authorizing a total of \$1,232,611,000 for new defense facilities, concluded that the NIKE system of air-defense "is virtually obsolete" and deleted \$17,332,000 of \$22,413,000 requested for new NIKE sites. (For House passage, see Weekly Report p. 557.) Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.) May 27 called on President Eisenhower to take a hand in resolving the air-defense dispute. Meanwhile, the Senate put off consideration of HR 5674 on the assurances of the Defense Department that a new decision on the NIKE-BOMARC controversy would be forthcoming shortly.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE FUNDS

The House and the Senate June 3, by voice votes, adopted the conference report on a bill (HR 5805 -- H Rept 425) appropriating \$4,643,363,000 in fiscal 1960 funds for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and the Tax Court of the United States. The first fiscal 1960 appropriation bill sent to the President, HR 5805 carried \$44,964,000 less than he requested for the three agencies. The bill appropriated \$20,664,600 less than was voted by the Senate and \$15,266,000 more than the House approved.

As usual, funds that come to the Treasury Department from permanent appropriations already made available by Congress were not included in the bill. They totaled \$8,775,166,000, of which \$8 billion was designated for interest payments on the public debt.

BACKGROUND -- The President's budget requests for fiscal 1960 for the two departments and the Tax Court totaled \$4,688,327,000. He asked for \$787,712,000 for the Treasury, \$3,899,080,000 for the Post Office and \$1,535,000 for the Tax Court.

The House passed HR 5805 March 20, appropriating \$4,628,097,000. (Weekly Report p. 457) The Senate passed the bill May 28 (below).

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 5805 appropriated:

TREASURY

Office of the Secretary	\$ 3,300,000
Bureau of Accounts	25,464,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	47,000,000
Office of the Treasurer	17,500,000
Bureau of Customs	53,865,000
Internal Revenue Service	364,250,000
Bureau of Narcotics	4,080,000
U.S. Secret Service	5,409,000
Bureau of the Mint	4,300,000
U.S. Coast Guard	257,250,000
Subtotal	\$ 782,418,000

POST OFFICE

Administration	\$ 71,750,000
Operations	2,993,000,000
Transportation	524,000,000
Facilities	190,660,000
Postal Modernization	80,000,000
Subtotal	\$3,859,410,000

U.S. Tax Court	\$ 1,535,000
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TOTAL \$4,643,363,000

The bill also:

Designated \$37.4 million for "public services" losses to the Post Office Department for carrying free and preferred rate mail, to carry out a provision of the Postal Policy Act of 1958 directing Congress to determine, for bookkeeping purposes, the portion of postal costs regarded as public services. (1958 Almanac p. 208) Of the total, \$36.4 million was designated for payment into the postal revenues and \$1 million for payment to foreign air mail carriers for such losses.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate May 28 passed HR 5805 by a 53-3 roll-call vote. The bill appropriated a total of \$4,664,027,600 in fiscal 1960 funds for the three agencies. Before passing the bill, the Senate rejected, by a 30-34 roll-call vote, an

amendment to delete from the bill a provision designating \$36.4 million as the public service costs of the Post Office Department. It also rejected, by a 25-31 roll call, an amendment to increase by \$12,469,000 -- to \$377,100,000 -- Internal Revenue Service funds for additional enforcement personnel. The President had asked for \$365,500,000, the amount finally approved by the Senate. (For voting, see chart p. 781)

As sent to conference, HR 5805 carried \$24,299,400 less than the President requested and \$35,930,600 more than the House had voted.

BACKGROUND -- As reported (S Rept 305) May 21 by the Senate Appropriations Committee, HR 5805 carried appropriations totaling \$4,663,158,600.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 5805 appropriated:

Treasury Department	\$ 784,065,000
Post Office Department	3,878,427,600
Tax Court of the U.S.	1,535,000
TOTAL	\$4,664,027,600

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Increase by \$869,000 -- to \$365,500,000 -- Internal Revenue Service funds to provide for additional enforcement personnel; May 28. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Delete a provision designating \$36.4 million as the public service costs of the Post Office Department; May 28. Roll-call vote, 30-34.

Clark -- Increase by \$12,469,000 -- to \$377,100,000 -- Internal Revenue Service funds for additional enforcement personnel; May 28. Roll call, 25-31.

Clark -- Increase by \$2,801,000 -- to \$354,432,000 -- Internal Revenue Service funds for additional enforcement personnel; May 28. Standing.

DEBATE -- May 28 -- Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "Congress is not less prudent than the Executive.... (It) has cut \$10 billion out of the President's last five budgets; and the Congress is going to cut the President's budget \$25 million more in...this bill" (under the Senate version).

Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Johnson was talking about appropriations but "what about the back door...approaches to the Treasury whereby the appropriations committees are circumvented?"

D.C. APPROPRIATION

The Senate May 28 passed, by a 68-0 roll-call vote, and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 5676) providing a \$241,702,402 fiscal 1960 budget for the government of the District of Columbia which included \$29,351,000 in Federal payments. The total was \$4,516,291 more than the House voted March 16. Federal payments were increased by \$2,133,000 over those voted by the House and loan authorizations were increased by \$500,000. Aside from these items, the appropriations are financed from D.C. revenues.

The Senate rejected, by a 23-47 roll-call vote, an amendment by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to cut from the bill \$880,000 for beginning construction of a new parkway. (For voting, see chart p. 781)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Appropriations Committee May 21 reported HR 5676 (S Rept 304) and recommended a \$241,569,402 budget. The Committee added \$2 million to the House's \$25 million in Federal payments, stating that expenditures paid from the fund had been "increased considerably" by legislative pay changes and essential expansion or improvement of department services. The Committee also added \$500,000 to the House's \$19.5 million allowance for the general fund loan authorization to help defray certain costs. (Weekly Report p. 42)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Add \$133,000 to Federal payments to provide a total of \$266,000 for a pilot program of grade-school lunches; May 28. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Douglas -- Eliminate from capital outlay \$880,000 to begin construction of the Glover-Archbold parkway; May 28. Roll call, 23-47.

DEBATE -- May 26 -- Morse -- The D.C. Commissioners had been "derelict in their duty" in not providing free lunches for the 7,000 children in need of them.

John O. Pastore (D R.I.), floor manager of the bill -- Opposed granting more than the \$133,000 the D.C. Commissioners asked for a pilot program in 11 schools, since "it makes little difference with what we go into the conference...usually we come out with a figure more or less dictated by the House."

May 28 -- Douglas -- Opposed the proposed parkway because the plan it was a part of would destroy "two of the most beautiful parks in the country."

LEGISLATIVE FUNDS

The House June 1 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7453) providing \$100,279,350 in fiscal 1960 appropriations for the House of Representatives and related agencies. The total was \$5,748,365 under the fiscal 1959 appropriation. The Senate will add its own expenditures to HR 7453. (See p. 757)

BACKGROUND -- The bill was reported May 28 by the House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 407).

SPACE FUNDS AUTHORIZATION

The Senate June 4, by an 88-1 roll-call vote, passed and returned to the House an amended bill (HR 7007) authorizing \$485,300,000 in fiscal 1960 appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The measure conformed exactly to the President's budget request and exceeded by \$4,750,000 the total authorized by the House May 21. (Weekly Report p. 706)

Chairman John E. Stennis (D Miss.) of the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences NASA Authorization Subcommittee June 4 said this probably would be the smallest of the yearly space authorization bills to come before the next Congress in five to ten years.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Committee reported HR 7007 June 2 (S Rept 332) with three major amendments. One inserted a provision, requested by NASA but deleted in the House version, for \$4,750,000 to build a rocket fuel research center. The House denied the request because NASA had not agreed on a site for the center, but the Senate Committee was told the location would be determined within three months.

The Senate version added a provision requiring NASA to notify the Senate and House Committees before it begins a research and development project costing \$250,000 or more and continued for an indefinite period the requirement for separate NASA authorization bills.

STRAUSS NOMINATION

The Senate June 5 began consideration of the confirmation of Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce amid conflicting predictions on the outcome.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee June 4 reported the nomination (Exec Rept 4). The Committee May 19 had voted, 9-8, to recommend confirmation. (Weekly Report p. 702).

The major developments after that action were:

May 21 -- Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee said Strauss had made "misstatements" to the Senate Committee in challenging the accuracy of a 1956 transcript of his statement to a Cannon subcommittee. (1956 Almanac p. 639) The transcript contained a statement by Strauss taking responsibility for a letter which a majority of the House Appropriations Committee later characterized as being "willfully duplicitous." (Five GOP members of Cannon's committee May 23 supported Strauss' remarks.)

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) termed "propaganda" published statements that his decision would control the fate of the Strauss nomination.

May 23 -- Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) said he probably would support Strauss, despite "my personal and political feelings to the contrary," for fear rejection would impair the President's prestige at any summit conference.

William Mitchell, general counsel of the Atomic Energy Commission at the time the allegedly "duplicitous" letter was written, said Strauss "did not see the letter until...after it had been sent" and was not responsible for "any defects" that may have been in it.

May 26 -- Sen. Gale McGee (D Wyo.) in the first of a series of speeches opposing confirmation, said Strauss had "tried to deceive a committee of the Senate" on his role in the "duplicitous" letter incident.

Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) predicted Strauss would be confirmed.

May 28 -- Several Democratic Senators expressed indignation at a newspaper report that Strauss intended to appoint Armand G. Erpf, a partner in the New York investment firm of Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades and Co., to head a Commerce Department transportation study. Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said the firm was the owner of record of more than \$22 million worth of railroad securities and that putting Erpf in charge of the study "would be like putting a cat in a cage to study canaries."

June 1 -- Erpf asked to have his name withdrawn from consideration for the transportation study job.

June 2 -- Dirksen said the President had authorized him to say the Strauss nomination "will not be withdrawn," even if Strauss himself should request it. (For the President's June 3 remarks, see p. 770)

Rep. Steven B. Derounian (R N.Y.) said he had been told "that the opposition to Strauss, in reality, is based on religious prejudice. If that is true, it revolts me as an American citizen." Strauss is Jewish.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) denied anti-Semitism was a factor in the opposition to Strauss and said two unnamed Jewish leaders had phoned him to say they were "concerned" about "this false bit of propaganda."

June 3 -- Sen. John Marshall Butler (R Md.) said the rejection of Strauss would be an "unparalleled injustice."

June 4 -- Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said a poll he had taken of Illinois physicists showed 69 percent of those who took a stand opposed Strauss.

Administration's Education Views

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty June 4 said the Eisenhower Administration was "very much pleased" with its 1959 school aid proposals "and had no intention" of resubmitting earlier plans.

His statement was in answer to a question put to President Eisenhower at his June 3 press conference. (Weekly Report p. 770) The question was whether Mr. Eisenhower would support his 1957 school aid proposal as an alternative to the Democratic-sponsored Murray-Metcalf bill (S 2, HR 22). The Murray-Metcalf bill as ordered reported by the House Education and Labor Committee May 14 called for \$4.4 billion over four years for school construction and teachers' salaries. (Weekly Report p. 678, 745)

The 1957 Eisenhower proposal called for matching grants of \$1.3 billion over four years for school construction. It also recommended spending \$750 million to buy school construction bonds.

Some Democrats in Congress currently are discussing the feasibility of bringing up Mr. Eisenhower's 1957 bill if the Murray-Metcalf bill fails. The President's 1959 school aid proposals (S 1016, 1017; HR 4267, 4268) have been received coolly on Capitol Hill. They call for helping public schools and colleges pay off their construction bonds. No outright grants would be provided. (For details of the Administration's 1959 plan, see Weekly Report p. 279; 1957 plan, see 1957 Almanac p. 588)

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION

The Senate June 3, by a 74-10 roll-call vote, passed and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 7175) appropriating \$3,975,775,148 in fiscal 1960 for the Department of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corp. Of the total, \$1,272,253,235 was for regular Agriculture Department activities, the remainder to restore CCC capital spent for price supports and special activities. Two floor amendments by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) cutting authorizations for the 1960 conservation reserve and agricultural conservation programs to levels sought by the President were rejected by roll-call votes of 37-48 and 26-51, respectively. (For voting see chart p. 784)

Except for \$270,000 added by floor amendments, the Senate made no change in the amounts recommended by its Appropriations Committee. The final amount voted by the Senate was \$36,609,650 more than was provided in the House version of HR 7175, passed May 20, but \$105,589,715 less than the Administration requested.

Debate centered largely on Williams' amendments, on criticism of the soil bank and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, on a provision of the bill limiting price-support loans and payments to any one person or firm to \$50,000 a year and on a proposal of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to require controls on 1960 crops. Douglas said Benson "is trying to wreck the program by guaranteeing price supports without any restrictions on production." He offered an amendment June 3 that would have barred use of CCC funds for price supports on 1960 crops for which the Secretary had not fixed acreage allotments and production goals, but it was ruled out of order as legislation in an appropriations bill.

Benson was defended by Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.), who said Democrats "have fought Secretary Benson every

step of the way" in opposing essential reforms in farm legislation. Bush said he would vote against the bill in protest of these tactics.

The \$50,000 limitation was opposed by Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Allen J. Ellender (D La.), John Stennis (D Miss.) and J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) in floor speeches. However, a Stennis amendment to modify it was not formally offered.

BACKGROUND -- HR 7175 was reported May 28 (S Rept 330) by the Appropriations Committee with recommendations very close to amounts approved by the House. The major appropriations change was an increase from \$310 million to \$340 million in funds for conservation reserve programs previously authorized. The Senate figure, however, was \$20.4 million lower than the Administration request. (Weekly Report p. 707)

The Committee raised the conservation reserve advance authorization for 1960 to \$450 million (compared with Administration requests of \$375 million and a House figure of \$325 million) because, it said, many farmers had been excluded from the program in 1959 for lack of funds. (Russell said the House figure would permit only 2.3 million new acres to be put in the program; the Senate figure would permit 8 million acres, raising the grand total to 31 million.)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7175: Appropriated \$1,272,253,235 for regular activities of the Department of Agriculture; \$1,435,424,413 to restore CCC capital expended under the price-support program; and \$1,268,097,500 to reimburse the CCC for other activities. TOTAL: \$3,975,775,148.

Provided loan authorizations of \$215 million to the Rural Electrification Administration and \$206 million to the Farmers Home Administration.

Limited to \$50,000 the total of price-support loans and payments that could be paid by the CCC to any individual, firm or corporation on all 1960 crops; limited to \$2,500 any single payment made under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Authorized \$450 million for the calendar 1960 soil bank conservation reserve program and \$250 million for the calendar 1960 Agricultural Conservation Program.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- Add \$120,000 to enable the Agricultural Marketing Service, under 1958 legislation (PL 909, 85th Congress), to investigate unfair trade practices by meat packers (1958 Almanac p. 316); June 2. Voice vote.

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), as modified -- Add \$150,000 for the Foreign Agricultural Service and reduce by \$150,000 the amount in foreign currencies, obtained through sales under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480), required to be used by the Service; June 2. Voice.

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) and John A. Carroll (D Colo.) -- Direct the Agricultural Marketing Service to spend \$15,000 of its appropriation for range and feedlot market reporting in Colorado and adjacent areas; June 3. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Reduce the 1960 authorization for the Agricultural Conservation Program from \$250 million to \$100 million; June 2. Roll-call vote, 26-51.

Williams (Del.) -- Reduce the calendar 1960 advance authorization for the soil bank conservation reserve program from \$450 million to \$375 million; June 3. Roll call, 37-48.

SIGNIFICANCE OF WISCONSIN, OREGON PRIMARIES

Of all the Presidential primaries, none have been more influential in the past than those in Wisconsin and Oregon. During the month of May, Oregon changed its Presidential primary law. And Wisconsin Democrats blocked efforts to change the Wisconsin primary law. This Fact Sheet reviews these developments and their implications for the 1960 Presidential nomination contest.

WISCONSIN

Unless the law is changed, which now seems very unlikely, the Wisconsin Presidential primary will be held April 5, 1960, with the following rules:

There will be no direct preference poll among Presidential candidates. Candidates who wish to enter the primary will be required to file a statement to that effect. They may then enter slates of delegates, pledged to them in each of the 10 Congressional districts and in the state at-large. Unpledged delegates may also file. Each district will elect delegates with two convention votes and the balance of the state's votes will be cast by delegates elected at large. (In 1956, Wisconsin had 28 votes at the Democratic convention and 30 at the Republican convention). Pledged delegates will be bound to support their candidate until he releases them or he receives less than 10 percent of the convention vote.

Democratic organization leaders had two principal objections to this primary law. First, they felt that the provision giving each Presidential candidate the right to name his own slate of delegates gave "outsiders" too great a voice in determining the makeup of the Wisconsin convention delegation. These leaders wanted to avoid a repetition of the 1952 and 1956 situations, when delegates chosen by and pledged to Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) went to the convention and several of the recognized leaders of the Wisconsin Democratic party were left at home. Second, they felt that the provision binding the convention delegates to a candidate until he released them or received less than 10 percent of the convention votes was too stringent. A less rigid rule, they argued, would allow Wisconsin to play a more decisive part in the bargaining among candidates on the convention floor.

Early in 1959, State Democratic Chairman Patrick J. Lucey named a study committee to make proposals for changes in the primary law. Almost immediately, the matter became involved in intra-party warfare between supporters of Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.).

The man Lucey named to head the study committee was David Rabinovitz, a Sheboygan labor lawyer. Both Rabinovitz and Lucey are reportedly Kennedy backers.

Rabinovitz recommended introduction of a winner-take-all, direct statewide preference poll among all Presidential candidates who agreed to enter the primary. The names of the candidates only, and not the convention delegates, would appear on the ballot. The delegates would, under Rabinovitz's plan, be chosen at a later state convention. The whole delegation would be pledged to the winner of the statewide poll for at least three ballots.

Differing Views

Humphrey supporters in Wisconsin saw several dangers in the Rabinovitz plan. They said it was designed to aid Kennedy by throwing the weight of populous and heavily Catholic Milwaukee and other lakeshore industrial communities into the statewide balance against the less populous rural areas and western Wisconsin towns where Humphrey is expected to have his main strength. They had other reasons, too, for preferring the present set-up. They expect to be able to file a strong slate of delegates for Humphrey, including several top-rung state officials and Representatives. The Rabinovitz plan would keep these delegates' names off the ballot.

Humphrey backers also expressed fears about the possibility of a Republican crossover into the Democratic primary. Under Wisconsin law, a voter may obtain a primary election ballot for either party, whether or not he has been affiliated with that party in the past.

Kennedy's supporters, on the other hand, told Congressional Quarterly that the present Wisconsin primary system "stacked the cards" against Kennedy. With the Wisconsin primary divided, in effect, into ten separate district primaries, the task of an out-of-state candidate became very difficult, they said.

Humphrey, they argued, has indicated he does not plan to run in as many state primaries as Kennedy; thus he can devote more time to Wisconsin. He lives next door to Wisconsin and can visit the state easily. Moreover, Minnesota Democratic officials from Gov. Orville Freeman and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy on down have made themselves available to campaign for Humphrey in Wisconsin from this summer on.

Under these circumstances, they said, Kennedy might be forced to reconsider whether the convention votes to be won in Wisconsin would be worth the effort required to campaign in the state. The end result, they said, might be to deprive the state's voters of a choice between the two aspirants.

No Change Foreseen

The first test of strength on the issue of changing the primary law came May 24 and resulted in a narrow victory for the opponents of change.

The administrative committee of the Wisconsin Democratic party voted, 12-10, to return the proposed changes to the Rabinovitz committee for further study. The Democrats control the state assembly and the Republicans the state senate.

The final vote cut across Kennedy-Humphrey lines. Several former Kefauver delegates opposed the Rabinovitz plan on the grounds it would deprive the people of the right to choose convention delegates themselves. One of the leading backers of Adlai E. Stevenson, on the other hand, argued for the Rabinovitz plan, with only slight variations.

The serious split within Democratic ranks dimmed whatever chance there may have been for legislative action this year to change the primary law and, incidentally, strengthened the hand of those who favor abolition of the Presidential primary altogether. The influential Milwaukee Journal May 27 called for repeal.

The abolition move was reported to be popular with other leaders of both Democratic and Republican parties, but its fate in the legislature was regarded as doubtful.

Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson (D) May 23 told Congressional Quarterly it was unlikely this session of the legislature would take any action at all on changing the primary law. Other Wisconsin observers predicted that the changes, if they come, will not come until after the 1960 primary has been held.

Whatever the final outcome of the dispute over the Wisconsin primary law, the present prospect is that both Humphrey and Kennedy will run in the state. Humphrey is virtually committed to make the race. Ever since the Minnesota Presidential primary was abolished, it has become increasingly apparent that Humphrey must run in Wisconsin to demonstrate his vote-getting ability in his own section of the country. That he intends to do so was clearly indicated May 23, when his Wisconsin supporters held a reception following the Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Milwaukee and distributed "I'm for Humphrey" pledge cards, seeking workers for his campaign in the state.

Kennedy backers both in Wisconsin and Washington, D.C., told Congressional Quarterly they were "going on the assumption" Kennedy would run in Wisconsin. They noted that a victory by Kennedy in the statewide balloting for at-large delegates would be a decisive blow to Humphrey's chances, even if Humphrey salvaged some district delegates for himself. The possibility of dealing a serious defeat to Humphrey early in the 1960 primaries is attractive enough to Kennedy, they believe, to overcome his misgivings about the Wisconsin primary rules.

(For background on candidate strength in Wisconsin, see Weekly Report p. 389)

OREGON

It is virtually certain that Humphrey, Kennedy and others will be entered in the Oregon Presidential primary May 20, 1960.

An amendment to the Oregon primary law signed May 5, requires the secretary of state to place on the Presidential or Vice Presidential preference poll the names of all persons he decides are "generally advocated or recognized in national news media" as candidates for those offices. Names may also be placed on the ballot by petition of 1,000 voters.

A candidate entered in the primary can have his name withdrawn only if he signs a formal affidavit "stating without qualification that he is not now and does not intend to become a candidate" for President or Vice President.

Delegates will be elected separately from the preferential poll in the Oregon primary. They may or may not indicate their own preference for President but will be bound to use their best efforts to secure the nomination for the winner of the preferential poll.

The amendment to the Oregon law went through the legislature with bipartisan support and was signed by Gov. Mark Hatfield (R) without fanfare.

As news of the new law has spread, however, there has been intense political speculation on the effects of the change.

Democratic Lineup

On the Democratic side, the speculation has been that Kennedy and Humphrey would probably be joined on the Oregon ballot by Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), who has already declared that he would accept a Presidential draft. The Portland Oregonian May 26 said "Symington has seen the Oregon statute and considers that it requires that his name appear on the ballot here."

In a slightly more doubtful position are such favorite son candidates as Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), and Democratic Govs. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (Calif.), Robert B. Meyner (N.J.) and G. Mennen Williams (Mich.). These men have all been "recognized in national news media" as possible convention choices and may find themselves entered in Oregon whether they like it or not. Stevenson could also be entered on the same rationale, but his closest friends say with assurance that he would file the affidavit and have his name withdrawn.

If Oregon Democratic leaders are correct in their judgment, the new law may be of help to Kennedy. Almost unanimously, they rate Kennedy as the most popular Democrat in the state -- except Stevenson. They believe that if Stevenson's name is not on the ballot, the larger the field of Democratic contestants, the better Kennedy's chances of winning. A multiplicity of other candidates, they say, would weaken any effort to form an anti-Kennedy bloc around any one person and also would weaken the effect of any tendency to oppose Kennedy on grounds of his religion. The latter point may be of some significance in Oregon. The state had a flourishing Ku Klux Klan movement in the 1920s and, Democratic leaders state, never has elected a Catholic to major office.

Republican Side

The speculation on the Republican side centers on the considerable discretion the new law vests in the secretary of state, Howell Appling Jr. Appling was appointed to the job this year by Hatfield, who gave up the secretary of state post to become Governor. Appling is, like Hatfield, a member of the liberal wing of the Oregon Republican party. The two men are close friends.

Ever since his election as governor in 1958, Hatfield has been dubbed the "Rockefeller of the West." Like New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R), he defeated a Democratic incumbent by running far ahead of the Republican ticket in his state. Both men took such liberal stands in their campaigns and displayed such winning personalities that they garnered many traditionally Democratic votes.

With Rockefeller on the East Coast and Hatfield on the West Coast, speculation was inevitable about the possibilities of a Presidential ticket in 1960 including both men. The same geographical factors that make Hatfield a potential running-mate for Rockefeller bar him from such a place on a ticket headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon of California.

Adding to this speculation is the memory of the way another New York Governor, Thomas E. Dewey, dealt a fatal blow to the hopes of the 1948 front-runner for the Republican nomination, Harold E. Stassen, by defeating Stassen in the Oregon primary.

Whether or not the 1948 circumstances will be repeated in 1960, this much can be said. If Hatfield wants to do Rockefeller a favor, he is in a perfect position to do so, by arranging to have his secretary of state appointee put Rockefeller on the Oregon ballot or keep him off, as Rockefeller wishes.

GOV. LONG'S ILLNESS

Louisiana Gov. Earl K. Long (D), 63, May 30 was flown to a Galveston, Texas, hospital for psychiatric treatment. Lt. Gov. Lether E. Frazar (D) was named Acting Governor.

Long voluntarily entered the John Sealy Hospital in Galveston as a patient of Dr. Titus Harris, head of the neurology and psychiatry department of the University of Texas Medical College. He was flown from Baton Rouge in a National Guard plane.

On June 2, Dr. Harris said Long "is likely because of his mental illness to cause immediate injury to himself or others" and a Galveston probate judge ordered Long "detained in protective custody" at the hospital.

In the week preceding his hospitalization, Long had shocked the state legislature with outbursts of profanity and a bitter harangue against his political opponents, delivered to a joint session of the legislature.

Long had also told newsmen during the week that Federal agents were investigating his income.

Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), the Governor's nephew, May 31 told the state legislature his uncle's health had broken under the strain of office and he might be away "for a considerable period of time."

Opponents of the Governor charged that his sudden flight and the appointment of Frazar as Acting Governor were designed to prevent Long's removal from office. The Louisiana constitution permits removal of an incapacitated Governor.

Earl Long is the brother of the late Huey P. Long. He served as Governor in 1939-40, and was elected to full four-year terms in 1947 and 1955.

Long had discussed the possibility of resigning office this summer to circumvent the Louisiana prohibition against a Governor succeeding himself. The next gubernatorial election will be held in December.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL RACE

Life Magazine May 26 reported that former President Harry S. Truman and Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) decided in a May 5 conversation that either Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) or Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) should be the Democratic Presidential nominee in 1960.

The magazine said Truman favored Symington and Rayburn favored Johnson, but said they agreed that either Senator was acceptable.

The article said the two men rejected, for various reasons, Sens. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Adlai E. Stevenson.

Both Truman and Rayburn denied the accuracy of the story.

The New York Herald Tribune May 31 said Stevenson personally rated Johnson the most "capable" of the Senate hopefuls, with Humphrey, Kennedy and Symington ranked behind him in that order.

The article said Stevenson believed, however, that Johnson's Southern background, Humphrey's "advanced position on civil rights" and Kennedy's youth and Catholicism would hamper their bids for the nomination.

The story said Stevenson believed Symington was "the least capable" of the four Senators and was "concerned over the implications" of Symington's views on defense questions.

It also said "these Stevenson views might seem to reveal more than a passing interest in the possibilities of his own candidacy for a third time."

A spokesman for Stevenson May 31 said he had "never discussed the relative merits of the Presidential candidates."

GOP PROSPERITY THEME

Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), the Republican National Chairman, June 1 said in a memo to party workers that "the prosperity of 1960...can and will elect us."

Morton said every economic indicator shows that in 1960 "we Republicans will come before the people during a Republican-made and Republican-fostered and Republican-protected era of our greatest prosperity."

"The recession beat us in 1958, (but) the prosperity of 1960 -- an awesome challenge for the Democrats when coupled with the peace we established and have maintained -- can and will elect us."

DEMOCRATIC FARM PROGRAM

The Democratic Advisory Council May 20 issued a policy pamphlet advocating a direct payments program similar to the Brannan Plan as part of a six-point program for agriculture.

The pamphlet called for the "eventual abandonment" of the system of price support loans and purchases currently used for the basic agricultural commodities and the substitution of direct Government payments to producers of those and other crops. The direct payments would be calculated to make up the difference between the market price and a predetermined "fair" price for the commodity.

Former Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan proposed the system in 1949, with the endorsement of the Truman Administration, but Congress refused to enact it at that time.

ROCKEFELLER FOR PRESIDENT?

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) June 1 said he planned to take no steps to block the entry of his name in the 1960 New Hampshire Presidential primary. He also told a news conference in Corning, N.Y., he had "no intention" of competing actively in that primary.

Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R N.Y.) May 22 announced that a group of Congressional Republicans intend to enter Rockefeller's name in New Hampshire. (Weekly Report p. 748)

JOHNSON REPLIES TO CRITICS OF HIS LEADERSHIP

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) May 28 made his first direct reply to criticisms of his leadership by Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) and other Senate "liberals." (Weekly Report p. 339, 391, 517, 549)

Johnson's remarks were prompted by a speech of Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.), who had not previously been identified with the criticism of the majority leader.

Gore's speech was a warning against the effects of rising interest rates. This had been a contentious matter between Gore and Johnson since February, when Johnson opposed a move sponsored by Gore to freeze interest rates on GI housing loans. (See Roll Call 11, Weekly Report p. 255)

Johnson May 28 interrupted Gore to urge him to take his case before the proper committee -- either Banking and Currency, Finance or Joint Economic.

These were the highlights of the ensuing three-way debate by Johnson, Gore and Proxmire:

GORE -- "I prefer to appear on the floor of the U.S. Senate.... I believe I have an obligation to use this forum and any other forum I can to alert the country and the Congress to a situation which I could almost describe as catastrophic."

JOHNSON -- "I would be the last Member of this body to attempt to deter the Senator from Tennessee from doing his duty.... I merely wish to suggest now what I have suggested many times before. The Senator has an additional duty not only to talk about what should be done but to do something about the matter.... It is the duty of the Senate to act through its committee system.... I can assure the Senator that if any committee will make recommendations in this general area in the form of proposed legislation, so far as I humbly can I will see that that proposed legislation is brought to the immediate attention of the Senate...."

GORE -- "I will say to the majority leader, this question cannot be completely resolved by referring it to a study committee without legislative authority. This is a problem which is within the jurisdiction of several committees. If I may make a suggestion to the Senator, this is one area in which we should have an over-all unified party policy (to) give the committees a yardstick...."

JOHNSON -- "I know of no peculiar power which anyone has to force a party policy.... I do not know what mechanism can be used to bring about unanimity. I do know that under the committee system an agent has been selected to go into the entire field."

GORE -- "The Senator from Texas says there is no power to force such a policy. I agree, but we ought to try. Otherwise, the Banking and Currency Committee will go in one direction on the housing bill...the Finance Committee may go in another direction, and various other committees may go in different directions. Dealing with the problem piecemeal, without an over-all policy, we cannot achieve proper objectives."

JOHNSON -- "The best way to accomplish the objective is to follow our traditional system.... I do not see much hope of formulating an over-all party policy to which 64 Senators can subscribe unless and until we are able to formulate a policy of going to a committee and presenting the pros and cons of it.... That is the only party policy I can offer."

PROXMIRE -- "We have no Democratic party policy on the interest-rate problem.... We have no caucus.

The policy committee has never made a declaration on it.... I hope that...our party will live up to its responsibilities, will establish an over-all party policy, will pull together the diverse positions of the standing committees in the 150-year tradition in the Senate and will proceed with a party policy."

JOHNSON -- "I do not know what manner of caucus would bind the Senator from Illinois to follow the views of the Senator from Tennessee, or vice versa.... I have expressed the hope that the committee of which the Senator from Wisconsin is a member will come to some agreement on this matter.... If the Senator from Wisconsin, with all of his powers of wisdom and leadership, cannot get his own committee to make a recommendation, I do not know how he expects someone else to get a policy committee to tell the Banking and Currency Committee what it must do or what it ought to do. So long as I am the leader, I do not propose to do that."

"It is very easy to pass the buck. It is very easy for a Member to rise here and say that somebody ought to determine some party policy. But it ill behooves a Member who cannot get something out of his own committee of 17 Members to try to put the monkey on the back of another Member to get such a party policy from 64 Members. I do not know what power I have to get 64 Senators to act, that the Senator from Tennessee does not have to get the Finance Committee to act, or that the Senator from Wisconsin does not have to get his own Banking and Currency Committee to act.... They want party policy. I would say the first place to make it is in committees.... If they cannot get a majority vote there, how do they expect me to get a majority vote out here?"

"This one-man rule stuff is a myth.... I do not know how one can force a Senator to do anything. I have never tried to do so. I have read in the newspapers that I have been unusually persuasive with Senators. I never thought those were accurate reports. Usually, when a Senator wants something done...and does not get his way, he puts the blame on the leadership. It does not take much courage, I may say, to make the leadership a punching bag."

"There is not anything the leadership on either side can or should do to require a Member of the Senate to change his convictions on any bill, and I never have tried to do it.... When I was elected by my caucus as the minority leader in 1953...I said to my colleagues...that I did not propose to sacrifice my conviction in order to have the title of leader, and I did not expect any other Senator to sacrifice his conviction in order to find himself aligned with me."

PROXMIRE -- "The Senator from Texas has said that he cannot tell anybody to do anything.... That is true.... My only argument is this: A policy laid down either by a caucus or by a policy committee or, for that matter, by the leader himself, would have great influence with us."

JOHNSON -- "Our policy is what each individual Senator's conviction tells him is good for America.... I have no illusion that that there is any super policy committee or super caucus which could have the slightest influence on the Senator from Wisconsin...or any of the other Senators, to make them act contrary to their convictions."

(Proxmire then took his seat.)

JOHNSON -- "The best demonstration...of the ineffectiveness of the leadership to tell Senators how to conduct themselves has just sat down."

WHEAT PROGRAM

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, acting under a 21-year-old law, June 1 proclaimed acreage allotments and marketing controls for the 1960 wheat crop, and President Eisenhower the same day issued a statement chiding Congress for its failure to enact a new program to replace "the existing discredited wheat legislation." (For text of statement, see p. 776)

The wheat controls announced by Benson will take effect if they are approved by two-thirds of the wheat producers voting in a national referendum July 23. The controls have been approved in the past. Benson's action came on the legal deadline set by Congress, which in May extended the final date for the wheat proclamation from May 15 to June 1 to allow more time to write new legislation.

Bills to revamp the wheat program were passed by the Senate May 22 (S 1968) and reported by the House Agriculture Committee May 25 (HR 7246 -- H Rept 384). The bills vary in particulars, but both would raise price supports to producers who cut their wheat acreage. (Weekly Report p. 699, 733) The House Rules Committee June 4 cleared HR 7246 for floor action amid Republicans' predictions that the bill as it stood faced certain veto. They said they would try to rewrite it on the House floor.

President Eisenhower in his June 1 statement urged Congress "even at this late date" to enact "a workable program at a lower cost, applicable to the 1960 crop." However, he cautioned that "difficulties of the present program should not drive us to legislation involving even greater difficulties."

UNION SPENDING CASE

The Georgia supreme court May 8 ruled unanimously that railroad workers covered by union shop agreements cannot be compelled to pay union dues to support union lobbying and political activities whose objectives they oppose.

The Georgia decision in the Loooper case is in direct conflict with an earlier decision by the North Carolina supreme court in the Allen case. (For details on both cases, see Weekly Report p. 392)

The Georgia decision is expected to be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. The North Carolina supreme court has agreed to reconsider its Feb. 25 decision in the Allen case.

ATOMIC PACTS

President Eisenhower May 26 sent to Congress agreements for transfer of information and equipment for training defense forces of West Germany, Turkey, the Netherlands and Canada in the use of atomic weapons. Under provisions of the 1958 amendments to the Atomic Energy Act, the agreements become effective in 60 days unless Congress disapproves them.

The agreements stipulate that there will be no transfer of actual nuclear weapons, but the agreement with Canada states that the United States intends "to agree at some future time to transfer material and equipment" for military reactor construction. (Weekly Report p. 661)

GOODELL TAKES OATH

Rep. Charles E. Goodell Jr. (R) June 2 was sworn into office as Representative from New York's 43rd District. He was elected May 26 to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R) who died Feb. 19. Seating of Goodell brought the House lineup to 282 Democrats, 153 Republicans and one vacancy. (Weekly Report p. 748)

SUPREME COURT RULING

The Supreme Court June 2, in a two-part ruling in the William Vitarelli case, held unanimously that a Government agency filing security risk charges against an employee was required to follow its own regulations governing such cases; and held 5-4 that a Government agency, once it had chosen to fire an employee through security risk proceedings, could not drop them and use a different method of firing if the reason for the firing was actually the same.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower sent the following nominations to the Senate for confirmation:

Earl W. Kintner of Indiana, a Republican, as a Federal Trade Commissioner; May 7.

Joseph V. Charyk of California, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Air Force; May 15.

Thomas S. Gates Jr. of Pennsylvania, a Republican, as Deputy Secretary of Defense; May 19.

Ex-Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark, 1943-59), as a member of the Tennessee Valley Authority Board of Directors; May 21.

G. Lewis Jones of the District of Columbia, a career diplomat, as an Assistant Secretary of State; June 2.

Boyd Leedom of South Dakota, a Republican, as a member of the National Labor Relations Board; June 2.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Ex-Sen. Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo. 1953-59), as general counsel of the Department of Agriculture; May 11.

Ex-Rep. Joseph E. Talbot (R Conn. 1941-47), as a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission; May 11.

David B. Karrick of the District of Columbia, a Republican, as a District of Columbia Commissioner; May 13.

Stuart Rothman of Minnesota, a Republican, as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board; May 14.

William A.M. Burden of New York, a Republican, as a member of the National Aeronautics and Space Council; May 20.

Dr. John T. Rettaliata of Illinois as a member of the National Aeronautics and Space Council; May 20.

John M. Cabot of the District of Columbia, a career diplomat, as Ambassador to Brazil; May 28.

William B. Franke of New York, a Republican, as Secretary of Navy; June 2.



Pressures On Congress

EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

The Committee for Economic Development, a non-profit organization sponsored by businessmen, June 4 in a special study recommended a "basic change" in American commercial policies.

CED said the U.S. should take the lead in a campaign to lower trade barriers throughout the world. Declaring that the European Common Market is likely to be emulated in other areas of the world, CED said these markets "will be more or less discriminatory against us, against each other and against the rest of the world, depending upon the height of their external tariffs. It is very much in our own immediate economic interest, as an exporting nation, that these discriminations be reduced. It is very much in our interest, as responsible leader of the free world, that conditions be created in which the national and regional economies of the world find it advantageous to move in the direction of more free world trade."

CED recommended "making the full amount of tariff reductions" authorized by the Trade Agreements Act of 1958 (1958 Almanac p. 166). It said the U.S. should not limit its tariff-reducing efforts to Europe, but "should just as earnestly and aggressively" seek to negotiate reciprocal concessions with Latin America, Japan and the rest of the world. "The major response of the U.S. to the new European market," CED said, "should be to take the initiative in getting the nations of the free world to lower tariffs substantially through negotiation under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade." It said the Trade Agreements Act "would serve a more useful purpose" if it did not require U.S. tariff concessions to be matched by equivalent tariff concessions "but only by equivalent concessions."

The committee recommended that Congress "specifically endorse" U.S. participation in GATT. It also endorsed U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

"For the U.S. to reduce its own tariffs substantially and to eliminate or relax its other barriers to international trade would be the most constructive step we could now take in our foreign economic relations," CED said. It said such a step would "enable us to play a role of leadership in achieving freer world trade;" strengthen the U.S. economy; aid under-developed countries, and help prevent trading blocs from putting up barriers against U.S. exports."

COAL ASSOCIATION

In an effort to strengthen the hand of the coal producers in Congress and elsewhere, the National Coal Assn. June 2 amended its charter to permit it to merge with other industry groups. The association, which now represents producers of two-thirds of the commercially mined bituminous coal, under its old by-laws could not join with organizations which conducted collective bargaining. The association did not say with whom it hoped to merge, but it said the recently appointed National Coal Policy Conference would not be included. The conference is made up of both coal producers and users. (Weekly Report p. 394)

HEALTH ASSISTANCE ASKED

Medical experts pressed Congress to spend more money for health research during May 26-28 hearings before the Senate Appropriations Health, Education and Welfare Subcommittee. The Administration's fiscal 1960 budget called for \$294,279,000 for the National Institutes of Health, and the House April 30 added \$50 million to requests. (Weekly Report p. 621)

Increased funds for the National Institute of Mental Health were urged May 26 by Mike Gorman, executive director of the National Committee Against Mental Illness, and Dr. Nathan S. Kline, research director of Rockland State Hospital, N.Y. Kline said use of new drugs had resulted in 50,000 fewer mental hospital patients at present than would be expected on the basis of a rising mental illness curb from 1945 to 1955, and that it "verges on criminal neglect not to push while we have the advantage."

President Eisenhower's \$75 million request for the National Cancer Institute May 27 was called "inadequate" by Dr. I.S. Ravdin of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and Dr. Sidney Farber of Harvard Medical School. They recommended \$110,203,000 in appropriations, and Farber pointed out that medical research had changed the cure rate of cancer in the last three years from one in four to one in three.

Dr. Walter Bauer, medical services chief of Massachusetts General Hospital, May 28 proposed increasing taxes on "frivolities that injure health" to balance the budget for health research.

Pressure Points

● **AIR FORCE ASSN.** -- In its magazine May 28 recommended establishment of a technical panel to advise Congress on defense matters. The editorial said Congress is dependent on what each service says about its equipment and "this dilemma is becoming critical."

● **AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION** -- Edward J. Ennis, general counsel, May 25 said provisions of a bill (HR 3) that would give states power to deal with internal security "will produce a confusion of misguided legislation and prosecutions which will not contribute to internal security." (Weekly Report p. 674)

● **CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U.S.** -- In its May 29 newsletter said the 86th Congress so far "has shown a somewhat surprising inclination toward the middle of the road." It attributed this course to an aroused public opinion on the subject of inflation; fear of Presidential vetoes on spending measures; general economic recovery "which stripped the spenders and controllers of their sharpest arguments; and the fact that labor leaders overplayed their hands in trying to deal with this Congress."

● **U.S. SAVINGS AND LOAN LEAGUE** -- C.R. Mitchell, president, May 29 recommended that the Federal Government, to reduce the cost of homes, make its construction standards more flexible; finance research into new building materials and methods; and press for modernized building codes.

RIGHT-TO-WORK REPEAL

The AFL-CIO June 2 said it was planning campaigns to repeal right-to-work laws in Utah and Indiana and was surveying six other states to determine if similar campaigns there would be worthwhile. The effort would be made in the 1961 sessions of the state legislatures.

Under survey are Kansas, North and South Dakota, Iowa, North Carolina and Nevada. The AFL-CIO said decisions on whether to campaign for repeal in those states would depend largely on the results of the 1960 elections.

In another development, the Connecticut State House of Representatives last month rejected, by a vote of 46-196, a proposal of State Rep. Thomas Quinlan (R) to tack a right-to-work amendment onto a bill banning employment discrimination based on age.

Lobbyist Registrations

Ten new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public May 26-June 2.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military, Professional and Veterans. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● EMPLOYER -- American Can Co., 100 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/22/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Tax exemption for supplemental unemployment trusts."

Previous Registrations -- Chicago & Northwestern Railway System, Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts Ltd., Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Moore Corp. Ltd., Distillers Corp., Massey-Harris-Ferguson Ltd., Dome Mines Ltd., International Nickel Co. of Canada, National Machine Tool Builders Assn., Embassy of Denmark, Transamerica Corp., Club Managers Assn. of America, Committee on Joint Resolution of 1955 Legislature, Roberts Dairy Co. (1956 Almanac p. 670, 671, 676, 678, 679, 685); International Nickel Co., New Jersey Zinc Co. (1957 Almanac p. 748, 752); Copper and Brass Research Assn., Mutual Savings Banks' Committee on Taxation, Ohio Deposit Guarantee Fund (1958 Almanac p. 636, 640, 642).

● EMPLOYER -- Group of Importers of Japanese Oysters, 92 Liberty St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- STITT & HEMMENDINGER, lawyers, 1000 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/22/59.

Legislative Interest -- Opposition to legislation which would prohibit the importation of certain shellfish.

Previous Registrations -- Japanese Chamber of Commerce of N.Y. Inc. (1958 Almanac p. 639).

● EMPLOYER -- National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Assn. Inc., 1500 Rhode Island Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- DANIEL S. RING, 1500 Rhode Island Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/22/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting or relating to the paint, varnish and lacquer industry."

Compensation -- \$600.

Expenses -- \$50.

Previous Registrations -- Chief Warrant and Warrant Officers Assn. (1949 Almanac p. 862).

● EMPLOYER -- Scientific Apparatus Makers Assn., 20 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- DAVID HUME, lawyer, 1001 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/20/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation designed to thwart the so-called Soviet economic or trade offensive."

● EMPLOYER -- Science Materials Centers Inc., 59 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON, law firm, 575 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 5/20/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Modification of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948."

Previous Registrations -- Howard F. Knipp, American Fidelity & Casualty Co. (1953 Almanac p. 582, 607); Blue Cross Commission, Estate of Mary Clark de Brabant and Katherine C. Williams, The Sixty Trust Co., Field Enterprises, Fifty Broadway Bldg. Inc., S. Gumbel Realty & Security Co. Inc. (1954 Almanac p. 680, 683, 684, 692, 701, 688); S. Gumbel Realty & Security Co. Inc. National Committee for Insurance Taxation (1955 Almanac p. 684, 691); American Heritage Publishing Co., N.R. Caine Co. (1956 Almanac p. 667, 686); Ampex Corp., The American Textbook Publishers Institute (1957 Almanac p. 742); American Heritage Publishing Co., Encyclopedia Britannica Publishing Co., Encyclopedia Britannica Films Inc., Saturday Review Inc. (1958 Almanac p. 631, 637, 643).

Citizens Groups

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COMMITTEE TO STRENGTHEN THE FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM, 1025 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/25/59.

Legislative Interest -- In support of the Mutual Security bill of 1959.

Expenses -- \$50,000-\$100,000.

2. Registrant -- FREDRICK C. McKEE, c/o Committee to Strengthen the Frontiers of Freedom, 1025 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/25/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Individuals

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- ANNE ARCHBOLD, 3905 Reservoir Rd., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/28/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation concerning a road in Glover-Archbold Park, Washington, D.C.

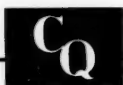
Expenses -- \$510.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- JOSEPH J. MULHERN SR., lawyer, 11 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass. Filed 5/14/59.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting interests of railroads of the U.S."

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- LT. COL. JOHN A. RYAN JR., Air Force, 5236 N. 36th St., Arlington, Va. Filed 5/20/59.

Legislative Interest -- A private bill for himself.



Presidential Report

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S JUNE 3 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's June 3 press conference, the 59th of his second term, held three weeks after the 58th (Weekly Report p. 662):

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Please sit down. I have no statement to make.

PROGRESS TOWARD SUMMIT

Q. MERRILL SMITH, United Press International: Mr. President, when the Big Four foreign ministers were here last week, you expressed the hope for what you called a measure of progress at the Geneva foreign ministers' meeting as being necessary for a later summit conference. And against that background, I would like to ask you a two-part question:

One, sir, whether you have detected from Geneva any evidence of this progress which you feel is necessary as a prologue to a summit meeting; and second, whether from Geneva or the statements recently by Premier Khrushchev, whether you sense any cooling-off by the Russians toward the idea of a summit meeting?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the first answer is no, there has not been any detectable progress that to my mind would justify the holding of a summit meeting. Now, I think I have expressed before my readiness to interpret satisfactory progress or define satisfactory progress rather liberally, because it would be unrealistic to believe that the foreign ministers could make a number of agreements that would be significant to the world and what would of themselves promote a much more peaceful situation in the world. This is because these foreign ministers are, after all, acting for someone else, and for delegates of their governments, and these matters have to be brought back and studied carefully.

Nevertheless, I think that as the very least, we should expect that, as Mr. Herter said in his opening statement, that we could see where we are apart on issues, whether we could narrow these gaps, and whether we could define the areas where it was going to be worth while for us to confer; that is, at the summit. This would be, say, at least a decent working paper. But at the same time this crisis was brought about, the crisis that called for a summit meeting, or which it was used by some to call for a summit meeting, was by the unilateral action of the Soviets with respect to Berlin. And therefore, there certainly should be some agreement that until a reunification of Germany could, in the future, be brought about, there should be a clear commitment that our rights and privileges, or we will not be impeded in exercising our rights and privileges with respect to West Berlin; things of that kind. That would be -- that, I would say, is specific.

Now, there are other ways, of course, in which there could be progress in the way of opening up contacts, exchanges of persons, of ideas, of books, and press comments, and all that kind of thing, a freer, you might say -- some of the gaps into the Iron Curtain, back and forth.

Now, with respect to the speculating as to what the Soviets want, I do not -- whether or not they want a summit meeting more or less than they did some months back, I don't know. I will say this: Some of the statements made by Mr. Khrushchev were certainly not calculated to ease tensions and to promote you might say, a relaxed atmosphere for the conduct of negotiations at Geneva.

INTEREST RATE CEILING

Q. J. ANTHONY LEWIS, New York Times: Mr. President, at a meeting the night before last the question of the ceiling on interest rates on Government bonds was discussed with Congressional leaders. I wondered whether you had come to a decision yet, Mr. President, on asking for a raise in that ceiling.

THE PRESIDENT: I said in my State of the Union message that because of the very facts of that particular fiscal year, there would have to be a raise of some kind effected in the debt ceiling. There was a conference with the Congressional leaders present, and with two or three of my own staff, with Secretary Anderson,

and there was a general discussion of this whole problem, the problem of the debt and the management of our governmental finances. Now, the purpose of the meeting was not to reach decisions then, but to see whether we could concert our thinking so that the Treasury Department would be in position to make specific proposals and give them to the Congress. And this has not yet been done, and no specific decisions made.

STEEL STRIKE

Q. LLOYD M. SCHWARTZ, Fairchild Publications: Mr. President, the steel wage negotiations appear to be stalemated with a strike probable at the end of the month. Would you consider invoking the Taft-Hartley Act's cooling-off provision if a strike appears to be imminent?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would have to wait for the time to come before I would make a decision of this kind.

STRAUSS AND ANTI-SEMITISM

Q. ROBERT C. PIERPOINT, CBS: Mr. President, do you agree with the charge of some of the Republican Congressmen that anti-Semitism may be a factor in Admiral Strauss' confirmation difficulties on Capitol Hill?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I didn't know that this charge emanated from Republicans. I will say this. If it is brought forward seriously, this is indeed tragic. We have here a man of the highest type of character, ability, devoted many years of his life to public service, and to see such a false charge thrown at him in order to belittle him or hurt him would be very, very sad, I think.

IMPACT OF HIGHER INTEREST RATES

Q. SARAH McCLENDON, El Paso Times: Mr. President, sir, in these discussions on raising the interest rate that were held here the other night, will you please tell us what was said about the impact that this might have on the people generally?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know that this particular point came up for discussion at that meeting for the simple reason that the impact ought to be well understood, I should think, by all our people, if the country -- if the Nation cannot borrow money. As of now, the rate is fixed for any money except below five-year money, and if you put the total \$283 billion, or -- \$88 billion finally in short-range money, then the people will be so badly hurt that we have just got to do something.

LABOR REFORM BILL

Q. FRANK VAN DER LINDEN, Nashville Banner: Mr. President, sir, John L. Lewis and Jimmy Hoffa both said they don't think Congress should pass any labor law at all this year. This looks like it may slow down the passage of the bill in the House somewhat. Do you think the Congress should go home this year without passing a real labor reform bill?

THE PRESIDENT: I most certainly do not. You know, I am disturbed by what seems to be becoming habit in this country, to adopt certain theories that Marx advanced. One is that there is inevitable a bitter and implacable warfare against the man that works -- between the man that works and the man that hires him. To my mind this is absolutely and completely un-American. It is not the way a free country must work. Every last workman, down to the lowliest, the most menial task you can think of, is just as important as any manager or any capitalist that invests in a company. We have got to talk about cooperation, how does labor and management and capital cooperate to produce the wealth that this country needs. That is what we mean by an expanding economy.

Now, this -- these new labor laws, as I see it, are simply to protect the man that is working with his hands to help create this wealth. This is not any kind of punitive law, it is simply -- well,

Senator McClellan himself put in a bill of rights. This is one of the things that I approved of. I was sorry to see it watered down. And it is protecting the laborer from the racketeering practices that were exposed by -- on the part of a few men in the labor field. That is the kind of thing it is for, and I would certainly like to see American thinking to be directed toward 177 million people that are trying to get ahead, and not with some internecine warfare that is useless and futile and destructive.

LEWIS CHARGES ON STEEL NEGOTIATIONS

Q. RAYMOND P. BRANDT, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Mr. President, have you a reply to Mr. Lewis' charge that you are against labor in the steel negotiations and have interfered before the negotiations have really begun?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, of course that charge is completely untrue. I have never interfered with anyone. Now, I have, before this body and others, stated that I believe that both sides have to exercise self-discipline or this country is in a bad time. I have talked to businessmen urging that their products be priced just as low as they can make them, and if there were places where they could reduce prices I would be delighted. And I do not want to see, though, this so-called wage-price spiral continue until we get to the point that something drastic has to be done.

Now, Mr. Brandt, I must tell you this. So far as any interest of mine with respect to the relatively few in management and in the big capitalist class, it is very, very little as compared to what I think about the mass of people that do work with their hands and minds and at their typewriters and everywhere else to produce this wealth. But I do say this. They mustn't do things that damage themselves.

Now, we have got -- this is a very serious problem that requires the finest thought that can be developed, and we shouldn't be talking about the political with any thought from the advantage that an individual is getting for his own personal political ambitions, or a party, for the furthering of its political fortunes. It should be a very serious thing because it means America, be we Democrats or Republicans or Independents or anything else. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

EDUCATION BILL

Q. GEORGE C. WILSON, Congressional Quarterly: Mr. President, since your 1959 Federal aid to schools proposals have not received much attention on Capitol Hill, would you support your 1957 school aid proposals as an alternative to the Democratic --

THE PRESIDENT: You are expecting my memory to be a little bit more perfect than it is at this minute. For six years I have been having -- seven years I guess now, putting in something on the educational bill. I will have to look -- the details of your question, let Mr. Hagerty answer.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: This gentleman here.

DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

Q. E.W. KENWORTHY, New York Times: Mr. President, in 1957, when you asked Congress to create the Development Loan Fund, you stressed the need of having long-term availability of funds. Senator Fulbright has now suggested that this need be met by Treasury borrowing authority. Would you support that?

THE PRESIDENT: I do not believe in borrowings for any purpose for this Federal Government in times of prosperity unless there is a great emergency facing us. I believe we must pay our way, and as I have said to you before, and we should begin reducing this debt. If we don't, we have almost unsolvable problems confronting us all the time. Now, I do believe, in the long-term authority for making long-term commitments, if you are going to administer the Development Fund properly, efficiently, and effectively. Exactly the way the money is going to come out through it, get into it and so on, has got to be studied. I would not favor just borrowing without going through Appropriations Committee for that system.

SELWYN LLOYD'S STATUS

Q. MRS. MAY CRAIG, Portland, Maine, Press Herald: Mr. President, did you have any indication during the visit of the Foreign Ministers or since that Mr. Selwyn Lloyd might soon leave his post?

THE PRESIDENT: No, indeed. And as a matter of fact, I think that Mr. Macmillan's forthright statement on this in the House of Commons was not only sincere, but I think it was a very timely statement that he has made in view of the rumor that was published in one of the London papers. I think there is nothing to it whatsoever.

BERLIN COMMITMENT

Q. CHALMERS M. ROBERTS, Washington Post: Mr. President, a moment ago, when you were discussing the Berlin situation, I believe you said that you felt there should be a clear commitment of the Western -- on the Soviet part, as to Western rights in West Berlin. Do you mean, sir, that this commitment should be made as part of the agreement to have a summit meeting, or do you mean that this commitment should be made without any time limit and not merely to get to the summit, so to speak?

THE PRESIDENT: I say that until the Germans participate themselves, as a whole, in settling these problems we ought not to have any more questions or difficulty about the Berlin question, that's what I mean.

Q. ROBERTS: Well, may I ask, then, do you mean that this commitment should be given before -- as a condition, in your mind, for having a summit meeting?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't like to call it condition. I would just say this. I don't see how the head of any self-respecting government can go to an international conference in response to any kind of thing that can be interpreted as a threat.

NIKE-BOMARC DISPUTE

Q. WILLIAM KNIGHTON, Baltimore Sun: Mr. President, has the inter-service dispute over the merits of the Army's Nike-Hercules versus the Air Force's Bomarc reached the point where you as Commander in Chief have to step in and make a decision?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't think it necessarily has to come to me in a specific decision. I think I -- well, I am not sure whether I told you before, but at least it is public property, that the Defense Secretary is now making a complete and exhaustive study of the missile field. These problems are not as simple as they may sound. You cannot take the capabilities of one weapon and compare it with the capabilities of another and necessarily say that the one that you think is going faster, further and higher is a better one. You have a whole -- it is more than a family, it is a whole bevy of these missiles. And with supporting aircraft and other forms of defense, these have to integrate.

Now, this over-all study which is, I think, scheduled for very soon -- I would say within 10 days certainly -- it will try to correlate all these factors and give any conclusions that they up to this point have been able to make.

As of now, I am standing behind the defense system that I -- plans that I recommended to the Congress some time back in January or February. But if this study shows the need for some modifications, I am quite ready to assist in making them.

MUNITIONS LOBBY

Q. RUTH S. MONTGOMERY, Hearst Newspapers: Mr. President, following up on that same question, several Senators said that lately you have spoken out rather sharply to them about what you have termed the munitions lobby which you feel has been bringing some pressure on some of the Congressmen to try to change your defense program and plan. Could you comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know who has a right to carry outside the White House any remarks I have been making, and to make those remarks public property. That is supposed to be a little bit of a private place over there, although maybe not always. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think I have used that word, Miss Montgomery, in public. I do say this: I may have, but I am not saying I didn't, but I don't believe I have. I do say this: But there is obviously political and financial considerations get into this argument, rather than merely military ones, and that is produced when people have to advertise very strongly about a particular things companies do -- obviously something besides the strict military needs of this country are becoming influenced decisions.

OPPOSITION CONGRESS

Q. EDWARD P. MORGAN, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, the political experts have been wrong before, but some of them are speculating that there is a very real possibility that the Republicans can take the Presidency again in 1960 and again lose the Congress. Would you have any counsel to your successor of either party in dealing with a Congress of opposition, and what do you think about this apparently increasing American political phenomenon of splitting tickets?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mr. Morgan, I would be glad to discuss that question sometime when we have got about two hours by ourselves -- (Laughter.) -- because it is very serious. And personally, I detect a more vocal support for some change, even in basic constitutional change, so that we could incorporate into our system some of the features of the parliamentary system. But, as I say, this is a very long thing and we will have to do it a little more at our leisure, I think.

SERIES OF SUMMIT MEETINGS

Q. JOHN SCALI, AP: Mr. President, if there is satisfactory progress at a foreign ministers' level at Geneva, what would you think of the concept of a series of summit meetings at which the world leaders could get together and try to ease world tensions?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I have no opinion about this because it would be entirely on the basis of results and the promise of further results. I have put myself on the record, as often as I was asked the question, that I am ready to go anywhere, any time, where I am quite certain that tensions will be lessened and where the confidence of people will raise rather than be decreased. Now, I see, after you go to one meeting, it could very well be the kind of results -- say, "Well, this is profitable. All right, we will go another time." I have no objection as long as there is improvement and progress.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Q. JOHN HERLING, Editors Syndicate: Mr. President, you and Secretary of Labor Mitchell have recently been receiving bouquets from the leaders of the railroad unions for signing the railroad benefit legislation which now extends unemployment insurance to 52 weeks, and the question that some other members of organized leaders of organized labor are asking is, if it is good for railroad workers, why isn't it good for unemployed workers generally? I wonder whether you have any comment on that, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, for a long time I have been arguing that the states should have more uniform standards, and that those that had such short periods for unemployment insurance should be extended. Most times this has been set at 26 weeks, and I think that is the figure that I have taken in the past. Now, I signed a bill that had -- was about as closely balanced between advantages and disadvantages as I have ever had to study. I kept it on my desk until the last minute to see whether I could get any new information. I finally decided on balance it should be signed. But let's remember this: This is a group that is not under OASI. It is a different group at all, and I am not sure that I would -- well, I am quite certain I would not take all of the features of that bill and make them part of my own particular plan for solving this problem in a broader base.

GOP POLLS

Q. CARLETON KENT, Chicago Sun-Times: Mr. President, it was reported yesterday that at your conference with Republican leaders you expressed yourself as disturbed over the polls which have shown that the Republican Party is experiencing some kind of a decline. If that is true, can you discuss your plans with us for improving the Party's position?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know as there is any news about this, because I have been disturbed about this for the last six years. (Laughter.) And even in a very overwhelming vote given to the national ticket in '56, when we lost both houses, this seemed to me -- it pointed the way to a very serious study and overwhelming -- and you might say revolutionary effort. I think there are plans afoot that will bring improvement, and I think they can be discussed a little bit later when the committee that we have got working on this will report.

STRAUSS CONTROVERSY

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, AP: Mr. President, there have been some contentions that the usefulness of Lewis Strauss will have been hopelessly compromised even if the Senate should confirm him. Do you believe he will be able to operate effectively, particularly in his relations with Congress, in view of this bitterness that has developed?

THE PRESIDENT: I have seen no criticism whatsoever of his work in the last eight months, when he has been doing, filling this post. And therefore, I see no reason whatsoever that he can't do it efficiently, no matter how long he stays there.

Q. LAMBERT BROSE, Lutheran Layman: Mr. President, in this connection, may I ask do you feel that all these attacks on Mr. Strauss by the Democrats, and even by Senator Langer of your own party, are motivated solely by political considerations or do you see the possibility of perhaps some honest difference of opinion on his qualifications?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, here and there I should think that it would be a strange thing if any individual in the world commanded the complete respect and admiration and affection of every other individual. So I suppose there is some room for honest differences of opinion.

PRICE SUPPORT CEILING

Q. WILLIAM M. BLAIR, New York Times: Mr. President, there has been pending in the Congress proposals for putting a ceiling on price support loans to individual farmers. Do you favor a ceiling such as the \$50,000 suggested, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: I have recommended it before, and I am not so sure as I was as high as fifty thousand.

MISSISSIPPI LYNCHING

Q. ROBERT G. SPIVACK, New York Post: Mr. President, at the time of the lynching in Mississippi of Mack Charles Parker, you voiced your deep concern and you said you were going to follow the investigation very closely. In view of this expressed interest, I wondered if the Justice Department consulted with you when the FBI was withdrawn from the case.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, they were informed through -- the Attorney General's office informed me, they felt it was necessary.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

Q. LAURENCE H. BURD, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, in connection with divided parties in the Presidency and Congress, you spoke of some people thinking in terms of a constitutional change. Have you looked into that yourself, and do you lean in that direction?

THE PRESIDENT: Strangely enough, this is one thing that, when we had a leisurely hour, that Secretary Dulles and I often talked about. We decided that it was better, from our own opinion, our own conviction, to stick with what we have, but try to make it work a little bit better. I believe that if we come into the business of parliamentary government, it would be so strange for us we just wouldn't know how to work it probably as well as some of the others do. But on top of that, I think there are many advantages of ours, and the only thing we ought to do, I think, is make it work a little better.

NUCLEAR TEST BAN TALKS

Q. EARL H. VOSS, Washington Star: Mr. President, when the Geneva negotiations on nuclear tests resume next Monday, are we planning to press for your latest April 13 proposal, for the first phase, banning of atmospheric tests, or are we ready to discuss the Soviet Union's latest proposal?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you will remember, in that letter I said that what we are aiming for is a much broader agreement that would contemplate control of all types of bans above the atmosphere in it and under the surface. Now, what I did propose, I said, can we not make a start in the atmospheric thing, which would add two or three things. One, it certainly would -- there'd be no increase in the pollution of the air, such as it is, and there -- it would be rather simple to detect. Therefore there would be very, very minor arrangements in inspectional systems as compared to what you would have to have in a broader base. But just exactly how -- what turn the June the eighth opening will have, I don't know.

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, A.P.: Thank you, Mr. President.

(Presidential Report continued on page 776)



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 86-31

S 902 -- Provide for receipt and disbursement of funds during vacancy of office of disbursing officer of the Government Printing Office. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 2/3/59 -- Senate Government Operations reported March 24, 1959. Senate passed April 10, 1959. House Government Operations reported April 23, 1959. House passed May 18, 1959. President signed May 26, 1959.

Public Law 86-32

HR 4282 -- Supplement and modify corporate powers of the Sisters of the Visitation of Georgetown, Washington, D.C. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 2/9/59 -- House District of Columbia reported March 4, 1959. House passed March 9, 1959. Senate District of Columbia reported May 12, 1959. Senate passed May 20, 1959. President signed May 26, 1959.

Public Law 86-33

HR 4597 -- Training of postmasters. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/17/59 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported March 19, 1959. House passed April 8, 1959. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 12, 1959. Senate passed May 20, 1959. President signed May 26, 1959.

Public Law 86-34

HR 3681 -- Provide for free entry of chapel bells for Abelard Reynolds School, Rochester, N.Y. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 1/29/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Feb. 24, 1959. House passed March 23, 1959. Senate Finance reported May 6, 1959. Senate passed May 20, 1959. President signed May 27, 1959.

Public Law 86-35

HR 4695 -- Extension of acquisition of rights-of-way for public highway construction. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/18/59 -- House Public Works reported March 10, 1959. House passed April 8, 1959. Senate Public Works reported May 11, 1959. Senate passed May 20, 1959. President signed May 27, 1959.

Public Law 86-36

HR 4599 -- Provide certain administrative authority for the National Security Agency. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/17/59 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported March 19, 1959. House passed April 8, 1959. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 12, 1959. Senate passed May 20, 1959. President signed May 27, 1959.

Public Law 86-37

HR 147 -- Suspend temporarily tax on processing certain palm oils. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Feb. 24, 1959. House passed March 23, 1959. Senate Finance reported May 6, 1959. Senate passed May 20, 1959. President signed May 27, 1959.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
 - Education & Housing
 - Health & Welfare
4. FOREIGN POLICY
 - Immigration
 - International Affairs
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS
 - Armed Services & Defense
 - Veterans
7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
 - Astronautics & Atomic Energy
 - Commemorative
 - Congress, Constitution,
 - Civil Rights
 - Government Operations
 - Indians, D.C., Territories
 - Judicial Procedures
 - Lands, Public Works, Resources
 - Post Office & Civil Service
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
 - Business & Commerce
 - Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

HOUSE

- HR 7353 -- Promote foreign policy of the U. S. and help to build essential world conditions of peace, by more effective use of U. S. agricultural commodities for relief of human hunger, and for promoting economic and social development in less developed countries. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 5/25/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7370 -- Provide for establishment of a soil and water conservation laboratory in the Great Plains area. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 5/26/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7391 -- Authorize farmers and other producers of agricultural products and/or their associations to own, and operate agricultural sales outlets. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 5/26/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7402 -- Provide for increased use of agricultural products for industrial purposes. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 5/27/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7428 -- Provide for a new farm program. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 5/28/59 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

- HR 7349 -- Make appropriations for Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. PRESTON (D Ga.) -- 5/25/59 -- Appropriations.
- HR 7453 -- Make appropriations for legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. NORRELL (D Ark.) -- 5/28/59 -- Appropriations.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 7, 1959, through May 28, 1959.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,080	7,454
Joint Resolutions	101	407
Concurrent		
Resolutions	39	189
Simple Resolutions	126	279
TOTAL	2,346	8,329

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 2041 - 2080
HR 7349 - 7454

Resolutions

S J Res 99 - 101
S Con Res 38 - 39
S Res 124 - 126
H J Res 398 - 407
H Con Res 185 - 189
H Res 273 - 279

HR 7454 -- Make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. MAHON (D Texas) -- 5/28/59 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

HOUSE

- HR 7381 -- Promote welfare of people by authorizing appropriation of funds to assist States and Territories in further development of their programs of general university extension education. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 5/26/59 -- Education and Labor.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

- S 2074 -- Amend Public Health Service Act, as amended, to clarify the functions and responsibilities of the Surgeon General re international health activities; encourage and facilitate international cooperation in conquest of disease and the promotion of health. HILL (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 5/28/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2077 -- Establish a temporary Presidential commission to study and report on problems re blindness and needs of blind persons. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Church (D Idaho), Clark (D Pa.), Hart (D Mich.), Jackson (D Wash.), Javits (R N.Y.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Murray (D Mont.), Muskie (D Maine), Neuberger (D Ore.), Yarborough (D Texas), Young (D Ohio) -- 5/28/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 7351 -- Prohibit shipment in interstate commerce of certain plastic bags. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 5/25/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7352 -- Regulate labeling of hazardous substances for nonmanufacturing purposes. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 5/25/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7357 -- Provide for Federal grants and contracts to carry out projects re techniques and practices for prevention, diminution, and control of juvenile delinquency. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 5/25/59 -- Education and Labor.
 HR 7387 -- Prohibit shipment in interstate commerce of certain plastic bags. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 5/26/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7403 -- Similar to HR 7357. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 5/27/59.
 HR 7430 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, re label declaration of use of pesticide chemicals on raw agricultural commodities which are the produce of the soil. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 5/28/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

HR 7444 -- Eliminate date of termination of the provisions of law authorizing issuance of nonquota immigrant visas to certain alien orphans. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 5/28/59 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

S 2065 -- Amend P. L. 85-880. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 5/28/59 -- Foreign Relations.
 S Res 125 -- Re international arrangements for apprehension and trial of fugitive heads of state. LONG (D La.) -- 5/26/59 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

HR 7388 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to provide for payment of benefits under such act to certain citizens and permanent residents of the U. S. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 5/26/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7431 -- Amend P. L. 85-880. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 5/28/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
 HR 7434 -- Similar to HR 7431. MACK (R Wash.) -- 5/28/59.
 HR 7435 -- Amend act of September 2, 1958, re U. S. participation in Century 21 Exposition at Seattle during 1961 and 1962. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/28/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
 HR 7436 -- Similar to HR 7431. MAY (R Wash.) -- 5/28/59.
 HR 7438 -- Similar to HR 7431. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/28/59.
 HR 7440 -- Similar to HR 7431. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 5/28/59.
 HR 7443 -- Similar to HR 7431. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 5/28/59.
 HR 7445 -- Provide for establishment of a U. S. Diplomatic Academy. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 5/28/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
 H Con Res 188 -- Express sense of Congress desiring freedom of speech and freedom of press in countries receiving mutual security aid. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 5/26/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

SENATE

S 2066 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, re payment of compensation in cases where third persons are liable. KENNEDY (D Mass.), Clark (D Pa.), Williams (D N.J.) -- 5/28/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

HOUSE

HR 7354 -- Remove time limitations imposed for applying for correction of military records, review of discharges and dismissals, and review of decisions of retiring boards and similar boards. HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 5/25/59 -- Armed Services.
 HR 7389 -- Amend chapter 67 of title 10, U. S. C., to provide retired pay under the chapter for certain disabled reservists. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/26/59 -- Armed Services.
 HR 7442 -- Equalize pay of retired members of the uniformed services. WAMPLER (D Ind.) -- 5/28/59 -- Armed Services.
 H J Res 398 -- Authorize Secretary of the Navy to receive for instruction at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis two citizens and subjects of the Kingdom of Belgium. ARENDS (R Ill.) -- 5/25/59 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

HOUSE

HR 7360 -- Extend certain benefits to persons who served in Armed Forces of the U. S. in Mexico or on its borders during the period beginning May 9, 1916, and ending April 6, 1917. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 5/25/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 7373 -- Amend section 801 of title 38, U. S. C., to provide assistance in acquiring specially adapted housing to certain veterans seriously disabled during a period of war. DEVINE (R Ohio) -- 5/26/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 7382 -- Name the Veterans' Administration hospital at Seattle, Wash., the George E. Flood Memorial Veterans' Hospital. KEE (D W. Va.) -- 5/26/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 7383 -- Provide that Veterans' Administration shall maintain in each State at least one regional office which shall be authorized to receive consider, and adjudicate claims to which any individual may be entitled under law administered by Veterans' Administration. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 5/26/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 7404 -- Fix midnight as the effective time of discharges from the Armed Forces prior to January 1, 1957, for purposes of title 38, U. S. C. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 5/27/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 7405 -- Amend chapter 15, title 38, U. S. C., to provide pension of \$100 per month to World War I veterans who are 60 years old. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 5/27/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 7427 -- Recognize certain adopted children for Veterans' Administration benefit purposes. BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 5/28/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

SENATE

S 2073 -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. ANDERSON (D N. M.) (by request) -- 5/28/59 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

HOUSE

HR 7401 -- Provide that National Bureau of Standards conduct a program of investigation, research, and survey to determine the practicability of the adoption by the U. S. of the metric system of weights and measures. BROOKS (D La.) -- 5/27/59 -- Science and Astronautics.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

S 2068 -- Authorize issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the 350th anniversary of the establishment of city of Santa Fe, N. M., as a seat of government. CHAVEZ (D N. M.) -- 5/28/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 S 2070 -- Designate airport under construction near Chantilly, Va., as Dulles International Airport. CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 5/28/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 S J Res 100 -- Provide for designation of third Thursday of June of each year as National Country Music Day. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 5/26/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 7368 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp, of the "Freedom Fighter" series, in honor of the memory of Giuseppe Garibaldi. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 5/26/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 7439 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of William Jennings Bryan. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 5/28/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 H J Res 401 -- Authorize creation of a Federal memorial commission to consider and formulate plans for the construction, in the city of Washington, D. C., of a permanent memorial to the memory of John Foster Dulles, 52d Secretary of State, defender of democratic institutions in a republican form of government and champion of peace with freedom. LANE (D Mass.) -- 5/26/59 -- House Administration.
 H Con Res 185 -- Re Congress extending its felicitations and best wishes to Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, on occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of such university. SCHENCK (R Ohio) -- 5/25/59 -- Agreed.
 H Con Res 187 -- Extend greetings and felicitations of Congress to Kent State University on occasion of the 50th anniversary of its founding. COOK (D Ohio) -- 5/26/59 -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

S 2041 -- Declare certain rights of all persons within the jurisdiction of the U. S. and for protection of such persons from lynching. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Pastore (D R. I.) -- 5/22/59 -- Judiciary.
 S J Res 99 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. re balancing of budget. BRIDGES (R N. H.), Byrd (D Va.), Curtis (R Neb.) -- 5/26/59 -- Judiciary.

- S Con Res 38 -- Re printing of additional copies of certain hearings on "Administered Prices." KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) by Carroll (D Colo.) -- 5/26/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Con Res 39 -- Re printing of additional copies of certain reports for use of Committee on the Judiciary. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) by Carroll (D Colo.) -- 5/26/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 124 -- Re death of former Senator and former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Johnson (D Texas) -- 5/26/59 -- Agreed.

HOUSE

- HR 7415 -- Authorize Attorney General to consent, on behalf of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, to a modification of the terms of the trust instrument executed by James B. Wilbur. MEYER (D Vt.) -- 5/27/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 273 -- Election of members to standing committees of the House of Representatives as follows: Committee on Agriculture: Robert W. Levering, Ohio. Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: James C. Oliver, Maine. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/25/59 -- Agreed.
- H Res 274 -- Consider HR 7086. THORNBERRY (D Texas) -- 5/25/59 -- Calendar.
- H Res 275 -- Re the late Honorable John Foster Dulles. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 5/25/59 -- Agreed.
- H Res 276 -- Consider HR 5040. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 5/26/59 -- Calendar.
- H Res 277 -- Consider HR 3610. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 5/28/59 -- Calendar.
- H Res 278 -- Consider HR 4957. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 5/28/59 -- Calendar.
- H Res 279 -- Consider HR 7120. SMITH (D Va.) -- 5/28/59 -- Calendar.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 2043 -- Authorize disposal of surplus equipment, materials, books, and supplies under section 203 (j) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to the New Mexico Boys' Ranch. CHAVEZ (D N. M.) -- 5/22/59 -- Government Operations.
- S 2080 -- Establish a National Economic Council for Security and Progress to provide planning and to coordinate programs to meet the Communist challenge in the economic sphere. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 5/28/59 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

- HR 7378 -- Provide for establishment of a Commission on Metropolitan Problems. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 5/26/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 7411 -- Provide for adjustment of the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the U. S. over land in the several States used for Federal purposes. DIXON (R Utah) -- 5/27/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 7412 -- Similar to HR 7411. DIXON (R Utah) -- 5/27/59.

INDIANS, D. C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 2045 -- Authorize use of funds arising from a judgment in favor of Coueur d'Alene Indian tribe. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 5/22/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 7374 -- Amend D. C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to prohibit sale of beer by manufacturers to consumers and to prohibit sale of beer and light wines by wholesalers to consumers. DEROUNIAN (R N. Y.) -- 5/26/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 7375 -- Amend D. C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. DEROUNIAN (R N. Y.) -- 5/26/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 7429 -- Authorize persons maintaining or defending actions in D. C. on behalf of a minor to give releases of liability, and requiring persons receiving money or property in settlement of such actions or in satisfaction of a judgment in any such action to be appointed as guardian of the estate of such minor. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 5/28/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 7437 -- Authorize use of funds arising from a judgment in favor of Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians of Oklahoma. MORRIS (D Okla.) -- 5/28/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 2075 -- Encourage creation of original ornamental designs of useful articles by protecting the authors of such designs for a limited time against unauthorized copying. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Wiley (R Wis.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 5/28/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 7392 -- Amend chapter 95 of title 18, U. S. C., to permit the compelling of testimony under certain conditions and the granting of immunity from prosecution in connection therewith. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 5/26/59 -- Judiciary.

- HR 7432 -- Amend chapter 27 of title 35, U. S. C., re rights of United States in certain patents. KING (D Utah) -- 5/28/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 400 -- Amend pledge of allegiance to the flag of the U. S. A. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 5/25/59 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 2048 -- Re sale of certain minerals and metals acquired by the U. S. MURRAY (D Mont.), Allott (R Colo.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bible (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.), Chavez (D N. M.), Church (D Idaho), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Iowa), Moss (D Utah), Young (D Ohio) -- 5/26/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2053 -- Provide for acceptance by the U. S. of a fish hatchery in State of S. C. JOHNSTON (D S. C.), Thurmond (D S. C.) -- 5/26/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2055 -- Amend title 23 of U. S. C. to provide for a transcontinental highway from northern Michigan to Everett, Wash., as part of the Interstate System. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/26/59 -- Public Works.
- S 2056 -- Provide for an addition to National System of Interstate and Defense Highways from Seattle, Wash., to the Pacific Ocean. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/26/59 -- Public Works.
- S 2057 -- Authorize acquisition of land for donation to the Pan American Health Organization as a headquarters site. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 5/26/59 -- Public Works.
- S 2060 -- Provide uniform cost-sharing standards for non-Federal entities cooperating with Federal Government in flood control or flood prevention projects. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 5/28/59 -- Public Works.
- S 2061 -- Authorize issuance of prospecting permits for phosphate in lands belonging to the U. S. MOSS (D Utah), Murray (D Mont.) -- 5/28/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2062 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to erect a monument at Fort Cumberland Allegany County, Md., in honor of George Washington. BEALL (R Md.) -- 5/28/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S 2064 -- Grant right, title, and interest of the U. S. in and to certain lands to city of Crawford, Neb. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 5/28/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S J Res 101 -- Authorize transfer by sale or exchange of white phosphorus by Department of the Army. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 5/28/59 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 7359 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain public lands in State of Nevada to the Colorado River Commission of Nevada, acting for the State of Nevada. BARING (D Nev.) -- 5/25/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7369 -- Provide for extension of certain oil and gas leases. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 5/26/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7371 -- Provide that the Secretary of the Army acquire additional land for the Zachary Taylor National Cemetery. BURKE (D Ky.) -- 5/26/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7377 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of the U. S. to the city of Tullahoma, Tenn. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 5/26/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 7384 -- Similar to HR 7639. MORRIS (D N. M.) -- 5/26/59.
- HR 7386 -- Provide for acceptance by the U. S. of a fish hatchery in State of South Carolina. RILEY (D S. C.) -- 5/26/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 7390 -- Authorize Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain western division of the Dallas Federal reclamation project, Oregon. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 5/26/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7395 -- Encourage discovery, development, and production of domestic tin. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 5/26/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7407 -- Save and preserve, for public use and benefit, a portion of the remaining undeveloped shoreline areas of the U. S. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 5/27/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7408 -- Authorize appropriations for Federal-aid primary system of highways for purpose of equitably reimbursing States for certain free and toll roads on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. TAYLOR (R N. Y.) -- 5/27/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7433 -- Provide that the U. S. pay a portion of certain assessments for improvements benefiting federally owned real property. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 5/28/59 -- Public Works.
- H J Res 399 -- Authorize transfer by sale or exchange of white phosphorus by the Department of the Army. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 5/25/59 -- Armed Services.
- H J Res 402 -- Grant the consent and approval of Congress for States of Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia to enter into a compact re regulation of mass transit in Washington, D. C., metropolitan area. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 5/27/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 403 -- Grant consent of Congress to a compact entered into between the State of New York and State of New Jersey for creation of the New York-New Jersey Transportation Agency. RODINO (D N. J.) -- 5/27/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 404 -- Similar to H J Res 403. RAY (R N. Y.) -- 5/27/59.
- H Con Res 189 -- Declare sense of Congress on depressed domestic mining and mineral industries affecting public and other lands. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 5/27/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

HOUSE

- HR 7356 -- Amend section 6, paragraph (c), of Civil Service Retirement Act of July 31, 1956 (PL 854, 84th Cong., 70 Stat. 743), providing for retirement of employees the duties of whose positions are primarily the investigation, apprehension, or detention of persons suspected or convicted of offenses against the criminal laws of the U. S. PELLY (R Wash.) (by request) -- 5/25/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7372 -- Provide for investment of civil service retirement and disability fund. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 5/26/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7379 -- Amend act of July 27, 1956, re detention of mail for temporary periods in public interest. GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 5/26/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7380 -- Extend to certain former employees of Bureau of Prisons and Federal Prison Industries, Inc., certain civil service retirement annuity benefits for certain service of a hazardous nature. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 5/26/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7385 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to credit military service for purposes of disability retirement; authorize disability retirement benefits with respect to disabilities by reason of leukemia arising prior to or during Government employment. MORRIS (D N. M.) (by request) -- 5/26/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7406 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide annuities for surviving spouses without deduction from original annuities. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 5/27/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7416 -- Similar to HR 7379. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 5/27/59.
- HR 7441 -- Similar to HR 7379. WALLHAUSER (R N. J.) -- 5/28/59.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 2042 -- Re distribution of automobiles in interstate commerce. SCHOEPEL (R Kan.) -- 5/22/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2047 -- Similar to S 2042. HRUSKA (R Neb.) -- 5/22/59.
- S 2052 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act re closing fee of the trustee in regard to the fee for the filing of a petition. EASTLAND (D Miss.) (by request) -- 5/26/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 7376 -- Amend section 511 (h) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, in order to extend time for commitment of construction reserve funds. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/26/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

- HR 7393 -- Amend act of January 2, 1951, prohibiting transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 5/26/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7413 -- Amend part II of Interstate Commerce Act to provide employee protection in cases involving consolidations, mergers, and other similar situations of passenger motor carriers. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 5/27/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7414 -- Amend section 210a (a) and section 210a (b) of part II of Interstate Commerce Act to deny granting of temporary operating authority to render common or contract passenger service by motor vehicle if absence of service results from a strike. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 5/27/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 2051 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an income tax deduction for depletion of human resources. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 5/26/59 -- Finance.
- S 2059 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in order to eliminate preferential treatment re certain categories of taxpayers. PROXMIER (D Wis.) -- 5/28/59 -- Finance.
- S 2069 -- Amend section 542 (c) (6) and (7) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re interest received by licensed personal finance companies and lending companies. CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 5/28/59 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 7350 -- Repeal tax on transportation of persons. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 5/25/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7355 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide a percentage depletion allowance of 15 percent for "perlite". MORRIS (D N. M.) (by request) -- 5/25/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7358 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from the communications and transportation taxes for amounts paid by churches, church organizations, and church-owned institutions. YATES (D Ill.) -- 5/25/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7361 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for nonrecognition of gain or loss upon certain distributions of stock made pursuant to orders enforcing antitrust laws. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 5/25/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7394 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to disallow criminal expenditures. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 5/26/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7409 -- Amend sections 4081 and 4082 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to include wholesale distributors within definition of "producers" of gasoline. DIXON (R Utah) -- 5/27/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7410 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit States to make refunds of Federal tax on gasoline in cases where such gasoline is used on a farm for farming purposes. DIXON (R Utah) -- 5/27/59 -- Ways and Means.

(Continued from page 772)

WHEAT STATEMENT

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's June 1 statement on wheat legislation:

As required by law, the Secretary of Agriculture has today announced the 1960 wheat program. Subject to farmer referendum vote on July twenty-third this will be a continuation of the existing discredited wheat legislation. This legislation has piled up well over \$3 billion worth of wheat, a supply equal to two-and-one-half times our annual domestic needs. Storage, handling and interest charges for this wheat will cost the American taxpayer close to half a billion dollars during the next fiscal year. Continuation of this legislation for another year leads the wheat program one step closer to disaster.

Six separate times during the present session of the Congress I have called this matter to the attention of the Congress.

Despite widespread agreement that the present wheat program, if continued in effect, will ultimately end in disaster, five months have gone by, including the two-week extension especially provided to remedy the situation, with no conclusive Congressional action.

Even at this late date I urge upon the Congress changes in the law which would provide a workable program at a lower cost, applicable to the 1960 crop. The means of accomplishing this purpose, as outlined in my special message of January twenty-ninth, is to reduce the incentives for excess wheat production. Difficulties of the present program should not drive us to legislation involving even greater difficulties.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent statements by President Eisenhower:

May 16 -- Remarks to cadets at the U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.

May 18 -- Letter to Navy Secretary Thomas S. Gates designating him Acting Secretary of Defense.

May 18 -- Executive order adding the Director of Defense Research and Engineering to the list of officials authorized to succeed to the position of Secretary of Defense.

May 19 -- Proclamation designating the period July 1, 1959-June 30, 1960 as World Refugee Year.

May 19 -- Letter to Govs. Wesley Powell (R N.H.), Christopher Del Sesto (R R.I.) and Foster Furcolo (D Mass.) announcing the creation of an inter-agency committee on textile problems. (Weekly Report p. 744)

May 20 -- Letter and citation awarding the Medal of Freedom to former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

May 20 -- Proclamation proclaiming Memorial Day, May 30, as a day of prayer for peace.

May 20 -- Executive order clarifying regulations on the entitlement of armed forces personnel to additional pay for sea duty.

May 21 -- Executive order relating to administration of the Mutual Security Program.

May 21 -- Statement, read by Deputy Presidential Assistant Gerald D. Morgan, welcoming representatives to the White House Conference on Refugees.

FARM PRICES

A poultry-egg industry depression, coupled with a Congressional report on declining prices received by farmers, drew increasing attention on Capitol Hill, and both the Administration and a House committee took steps to bolster prices. Congress also moved ahead on a bill (S 1901) to stabilize tobacco price supports.

The poultry farmers' crisis was underscored by these developments:

The Agriculture Department reversed an earlier decision and June 2 announced that it would supplement its surplus purchases of dried whole eggs, begun in April, by weekly buying of frozen whole eggs for drying later in the year. The action, designed to bolster egg prices reported at their lowest level since 1941, followed a meeting of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and representatives of the hard-hit New Jersey poultry industry.

Expanded department aid first was requested May 13 by the House Agriculture Committee, after public hearings, but Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) May 28 said Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Clarence E. Miller had written him of the department's decision not to buy either shell eggs or poultry as price stabilizers. Miller said current efforts "have been realistic and are in the best long-time interests of the industry." His statement brought sharp criticism from Committee Democrats and an announcement that the Dairy and Poultry Subcommittee would hold hearings June 17-18 to determine whether emergency legislative action was needed. Miller May 29 said his statement was not meant to "close the door to producers."

The farm price slump was termed "the depressing consequence of farmers' lack of bargaining power" in a report, "Food Cost Trends," released June 1 by the House Agriculture Committee. The report said although retail food prices had increased 20 percent in the past 10 years, prices received by farmers had declined 8 percent, and that "all the increase in retail prices -- and more -- goes to the middlemen, none accrues to farmers." The greatest divergence between farm and retail prices in the 10-year period, the report said, was between the farm price of wheat and retail prices of cereals and bakery products, with wheat prices dropping 16 percent and cereal-bakery retail prices increasing 33 percent.

The report said the 1958 retail store cost for farm-produced food totaled \$53.7 billion, a 42 percent increase from the 1947-49 average of \$37.8 billion. But it added that of the increase, \$13.5 billion, or 84 percent, went to marketing agencies and processors (the "middlemen"), with only \$2.4 billion, or 16 percent, going back to the farmers.

Legislation designed to stabilize tobacco prices, passed May 21 by the Senate (S 1901), June 2 was ordered reported by the House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 421). Cooley said he would ask for a closed rule when the bill went to the House floor, to prevent amendment. (Weekly Report p. 734)

AEC AUTHORIZATION

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

ACTION -- June 2 unanimously approved clean bills (S 2094, HR 7537) authorizing \$230 million in the new spending authority for the Atomic Energy Commission in fiscal 1960 -- \$51.5 million more than was requested. Of the total, \$76.5 million was earmarked for the civilian reactor program, an increase of \$27 million over the commission's recommendation of \$49.5 million. (Weekly Report p. 361)

The Committee approved five new reactor projects proposed by the AEC plus three added to the program by the Committee itself. It rejected the Administration's proposal for a \$10 million construction subsidy for a 50,000 kilowatt boiling water reactor to be built by a private utility. Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) said that although such a capital subsidy would be unprecedented in the atomic energy program the question would be explored further by the Committee and a bill to begin such a program might be introduced later in the year.

The Committee bill reduced by \$21 million an authorization of \$51 million voted in 1958 for a 30,000-40,000 kilowatt gas-cooled reactor to be built by the AEC at Oak Ridge, Tenn. The reduction was requested by the Administration. The Committee's bill also cut to \$7 million a \$14 million request for research and development aid in connection with the United States-European atomic power program -- Euratom. (1958 Almanac p. 255) A subcommittee had reported that Euratom's progress was less than anticipated.

PRICE NOTIFICATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- May 21 on a bill (S 215) requiring advance notification and public hearings on proposed price increases by major corporations in concentrated industries. (Weekly Report p. 592)

Strong opposition to S 215 was presented by representatives of two Government agencies, the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission.

In May 1 testimony, Robert A. Bicks, acting Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's Antitrust division, told the Subcommittee that the bill would discourage competition and would result in a rigidity in prices that would preclude possible price cuts. He said a corporation would not cut prices if it knew it would have to justify at a public hearing a later return to the former price level. He said a vigorous antitrust action by the Justice Department against large price-fixing corporations would be more effective than Government hearings in the fight against inflation.

In a May 1 letter to the Subcommittee, and in May 21 testimony, FTC Chairman John W. Gwynne reiterated Bicks' contention that the bill would discourage price cuts and warned that the FTC, which would be directed to conduct the price review hearings, would be hopelessly overburdened.

CORPORATE, EXCISE TAXES

The Antitrust Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee May 25 issued a report on its investigation, begun in 1957, of two consent decrees negotiated by the Department of Justice in settlement of antitrust complaints. Only four of the Subcommittee's six Democrats signed the report; its three Republican members filed a strong dissent.

For decades, the report stated, three out of four antitrust actions brought by the Attorney General have ended, without trial, with a consent decree or judgment negotiated with the defendant. The Subcommittee's inquiry, however, centered on only two of these decrees -- the 1956 judgment terminating a seven-year-old suit against the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its wholly-owned manufacturing subsidiary, Western Electric Co., and the 1941 decree in the oil pipeline case. Subcommittee hearings in 1957 and 1958 concentrated on steps leading to negotiation of the AT&T decree (which failed to provide for divestiture of Western Electric as originally demanded by the Government) and on enforcement of the 1941 pipeline decree.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), and Reps. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D N.J.), Lester Holtzman (D N.Y.), and Herman Toll (D Pa.) concluded that the AT&T decree was "devoid of merit and ineffective as an instrument to accomplish the purposes of the antitrust laws." With one exception, they said, "every significant idea that was adopted by the Government and ultimately approved by the court in this case originated with the defendants." The Subcommittee, they said, "is amazed at the alacrity with which not one, but three responsible agencies of Government absorbed, adopted, and promptly republished these ideas as their own, as bases for the ultimate settlement."

(The three agencies concerned were: the Justice Department, whose complaint held that AT&T's ownership of Western Electric gave the latter a virtual monopoly in the manufacture of telephone equipment; the Defense Department, for whom Western Electric was a major contractor; and the Federal Communications Commission, authorized to regulate interstate telephone rates.)

In the second case, the Democrats concluded, pipeline transportation of oil "continues to be discriminatory," despite the 1941 decree and other laws. The Justice Department's record in enforcing the decree "is bad," they said. Although the Interstate Commerce Commission was responsible for regulating pipelines, they said, "in practice the industry itself decides what the ICC will do." The Democrats recommended that --

- The Justice Department promptly seek relief in court from the "inadequacies" of the AT&T decree.

- Congress consider amending the Elkins Act to prohibit "any payment of dividends by oil pipelines to their shipper-owners that are derived from transportation charges paid by the shipper-owner."

- The Justice Department revise its procedures to "provide notice to the public of the terms of the consent decree and establish a waiting period" for it to take effect, during which other parties might intervene.

Republican Reps. William M. McCulloch (Ohio), William E. Miller (N.Y.), and George Meader (Mich.) charged the Democrats with "obvious bias" and a determination to "smear" the Justice Department. They concurred in the recommendation for public notice of consent decrees, but called for a reopening of hearings on the Attorney General's powers to "administratively decide" antitrust cases.

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

ACTION -- June 3 ordered reported HR 7500, a clean bill authorizing \$3,642,600,000 in fiscal 1960 expenditures for the Mutual Security Program. (For breakdown on funds authorized, see Weekly Report p. 741)

As approved, the bill also made several revisions in the program to place emphasis on economic rather than military assistance. HR 7500 created a new post of "Inspector General and Comptroller" in the State Department to take major responsibility for audits and financial control of the program. He was given authority to deal with the Defense Department on military aid matters and would be directly responsible to an Under Secretary of State to be designated by the Secretary of State for the job.

The bill also contained a section setting down standards for determining whether to extend military assistance to individual countries. These would include the need "to meet the danger of direct Communist armed aggression or infiltration...or to perform agreed missions within collective defense arrangements." The bill would provide that up to 30 percent of military aid funds could be transferred by the President to non-military uses, but it would not authorize a transfer of economic funds to military uses.

HR 7500 would require that the U.S. ambassador or other chief of a diplomatic mission in a country receiving military aid "shall make sure the recommendations...pertaining to military assistance are coordinated with political and economic considerations, and his comments shall accompany such recommendations." The bill directed that future recommendations for defense support aid "shall contain a clear and detailed explanation on a country-by-country basis" of the amount of military strength sought in each country and a detailed explanation if the country was being asked to increase its forces.

In addition, HR 7500 would direct the International Cooperation Administration not to assign grants and loans for various development projects until work was ready to begin and would permit the ICA to buy surplus commodities directly from the Agriculture Department in order to eliminate a procedure under which exporting firms intervened in the transactions and caused higher costs to the Government.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 28 -- Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) criticized the May 15 foreign aid proposals of Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.). Javits said Mansfield's proposal to taper off economic assistance grants could "sound the death knell of the entire...program." (For Mansfield's proposals, Weekly Report p. 697-8)

June 1 -- Mansfield introduced five amendments to the Senate's mutual security bill (S 1451) to implement his May 15 proposals.

June 3 -- President Eisenhower, at his press conference, said he would not support a proposal by Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) to put the Development Loan Fund on a long-term basis by using Treasury Department borrowing authority. The President said he did not "believe in borrowings for any purposes...in times of prosperity unless there is a great emergency facing us." (For Fulbright's proposals, Weekly Report p. 591; For text of news conference, p. 770)

Fulbright said he "definitely disagreed" with the President's position. He said the President had advocated putting the DLF on a long-term basis in 1957, and that it was "very difficult to tell what his (the President's) premise is at any given time."

CORPORATE, EXCISE TAXES

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- June 3 ordered reported a bill (HR 7523) extending for one year the tax rates on corporation income, automobiles, cigarettes, beer and liquor which were due to expire June 30. The Committee reportedly voted 22-3 in favor of the bill, with Reps. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D Mich.), Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) and James B. Utt (R Calif.) opposed.

Extension of the tax rates, first imposed in 1951 during the Korean War, was requested by President Eisenhower in his Budget Message, to prevent a \$2 billion revenue loss. Congress has extended the rates on a year-to-year basis since March 31, 1954, when they first were due to expire. Budget Director Maurice H. Stans June 3 told the Committee improved business made it likely the 1959 budget deficit would be about one-half billion dollars less than the \$12.9 billion January estimate. (Weekly Report p. 92)

As approved by the Committee, HR 7523 would extend until June 30, 1960: the 52 percent tax rate on corporations, which otherwise would drop to 47 percent; the 10 percent Federal excise tax on new cars and the 8 percent tax on auto parts and accessories, due to drop to 7 percent and 5 percent respectively. It also would forestall tax reductions of one cent a pack on cigarettes, \$1.50 a gallon on liquor and \$1 a barrel on beer.

HIGHWAY REIMBURSEMENT

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works.

ACTION -- June 3 ordered reported a bill (HR 6303) to reimburse states for roads they built which were later included in the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. HR 6303 called for Federal spending of \$4,295,600,000 over 15 years for about 11,000 miles of roadway. The money would come out of the Treasury, not the trust fund established to build the Interstate System. (Weekly Report p. 742)

The Committee amended HR 6303 to reimburse states for roads included in the Interstate System which were built between Aug. 7, 1947 and enactment of the bill. The original cut-off date in HR 6303 was June 30, 1957.

SUPREME COURT AMENDMENT

The Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee May 28 held a hearing on a resolution (S J Res 57) proposing a constitutional amendment to give the Supreme Court permanent and unlimited appellate jurisdiction over all cases involving constitutional questions. The Constitution gave Congress power to make exceptions and regulations to the Court's appellate power to rule on constitutional issues; S J Res 57 would take that power away from Congress.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), chief sponsor of S J Res 57, said the time had come "to secure the one power of the Court which the founding fathers thought most important for the preservation of the liberties guaranteed by it to each citizen." S J Res 57 also was supported by the New York County Lawyers Assn., the New York City Bar Assn. and Prof. Paul Freund of the Harvard Law School.

Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) opposed S J Res 57, saying, "It would chain the hands of the people's representatives by forever staying them from correcting the errors and usurpations of that Court, regardless of how unconstitutional or tyrannical they might be."

DEFENSE STOCKPILE SALES

Director Leo A. Hoegh of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization May 29 said that in the future the OCDM would notify Congress in advance of plans to sell stockpiled materials. Hoegh made his statement in a letter submitted to the Joint Defense Production Committee.

Two bills introduced in the House and the Senate (HR 7121, S 2048) would require the approval of the House and the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committees before the OCDM could sell stockpiled materials. The OCDM currently can sell excess stockpiled materials without Congressional approval.

The Senate April 17 adopted a resolution (S Res 101) declaring that a rumored OCDM plan to sell 128,000 tons of stockpiled copper would do "incalculable damage...to the economic well being of the Nation." (Weekly Report p. 578)

SUPERLINER CONSTRUCTION

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee May 28 asked former Rep. John J. Allen (R Calif. 1947-1959), testifying on his nomination as Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, why the Administration had not asked for funds for construction of two superliners authorized by the 85th Congress. Allen said that the funds had not been requested for budgetary reasons.

Magnuson said that even if the money was made available in the near future, it would take another three years to build the vessels. He said, "Maybe we ought to abolish Congress and have only two branches of Government. I don't know what we do up here. We pass a bill and what do you do?"

Congress in 1958 authorized the Federal Maritime Board (PL 521, 85th Congress) to contract for the construction and sale of two superliners. The ships, which could be turned into troop carriers during the war, would cost about \$221 million, but would be sold to private shipping lines for \$81 million. (For details, 1958 Almanac p. 249)

WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.) of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 1 was appointed an ex-officio member of the Senate Select National Water Resources Committee. (Weekly Report p. 614) The full Committee roster, with Democrats in the left-hand column:

SELECT NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES

Ext. 3981

D 10 - R 6

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), Chairman	
Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), Vice Chairman	
Dennis Chavez (N.M.)	Milton R. Young (N.D.)
Allen J. Ellender (La.)	Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.)
Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)	Francis Case (S.D.)
Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	Thomas E. Martin (Iowa)
Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)	Hugh Scott (Pa.)
Clair Engle (Calif.)	
Philip A. Hart (Mich.)	
Gale McGee (Wyo.)	
Frank E. Moss (Utah)	
James E. Murray (Mont.)*	

*Ex-officio

LABOR UNION REFORMS

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, Special Labor-Management Reform Legislation Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On labor reform proposals, Subcommittee Co-chairman Phil M. Landrum (D Ga.) June 3 told the House he hoped hearings could end "sometime next week." He said a special subcommittee May 28-29 held hearings in Los Angeles, Calif., in answer to many requests to testify by rank-and-file union members there. Landrum said there had been "some conversation" to the effect that "certain members" of the Labor Committee intended to "delay and finally block" passage of any labor bill, but that "no one of us has ever entertained such ideas." (Weekly Report p. 700, 749)

TESTIMONY -- May 29 -- Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union and an AFL-CIO vice president, said the Senate-passed labor bill (S 1555) was "ill-considered, hysterical, spiteful legislation" designed to destroy unions. Explaining his relationship with Teamsters Union President James R. Hoffa in a proposed transportation unity conference, Curran said Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell had "called us in to try to promote an advisory committee to do something about getting uniformity" in labor contract termination dates, and that "our relationships with the Teamsters and longshoremen have been along the same line."

June 2 -- Albert J. Hayes, president of the International Assn. of Machinists and an AFL-CIO vice president and chairman of its Committee on Ethical Practices, opposed the Senate bill in its present form, and said it would: deprive rank-and-file members of "lawful rights and privileges," and make "many unnecessary and unjustified restrictions" that would encourage management to "substantially increase their opposition to unions."

Theodore R. Iserman, special counsel and spokesman for the National Small Business Men's Assn., said both the Senate bill and the Barden bill (HR 4473) "leave much undone," but he supported the Barden bill as ultimately proving more effective.

June 3 -- AFL-CIO President George Meany said he

favored a labor reform bill drafted along the lines of the original Kennedy (D Mass.) bill (S 505) before it was amended on the Senate floor and passed as S 1555. He amplified earlier criticism of S 1555 and also opposed HR 4473 and the Kearns (R Pa.) bill (HR 7265). (For provisions of S 505 as introduced, of S 1555 as passed, and of HR 4473 and HR 7265, see Weekly Report p. 258, 585, 700; for earlier Meany criticism, Weekly Report p. 749)

Meany gave a detailed analysis of the "labor bill of rights" provision added to S 1555 on the Senate floor. He said some provisions were so vague they made extended litigation to test their meaning certain; other provisions governing union disciplinary action against members, membership and organizational rules were so precise they would outlaw "normal and proper union practices." He said the provisions of S 1555 requiring unions and union officers to file financial reports with the Secretary of Labor were over-detailed and too rigid, while similar provisions applying to employers and employer middlemen "have been so watered down and so riddled by exclusions and exceptions that the bill passed by the Senate is in these respects a mere sham."

Meany also criticized a provision of S 1555 imposing a fiduciary responsibility on union officials for the handling of union funds. The effect, he said, would be to restrict union spending to narrow economic purposes and lay open to lawsuits union leaders who spent union money -- however honestly and legitimately to advance trade union purposes -- for broader projects, such as contributions to advance trade unionism in other nations. He also criticized provisions added on the Senate floor involving changes in the Taft-Hartley Act.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 3 -- House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) reportedly told key Democrats in the House, "We got to get a bill."

President Eisenhower at his news conference again endorsed the original McClellan (D Ark.) "bill of rights" in the Senate bill and said, "I was sorry to see it watered down." He said he "most certainly" did not believe Congress should recess without passing a real labor reform bill. (See text p. 770)

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 86th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture	\$ 4,081,364,863	\$ 3,939,165,498	\$ 3,939,165,498	\$3,975,505,148	\$ 3,975,775,148	\$
Commerce	732,191,000	674,687,300	675,297,300			
Defense	39,248,200,000	38,848,339,000	38,848,339,000			
District of Columbia (HR 5676)						
Federal payment	34,218,000	27,218,000	27,218,000	29,218,000	29,351,000	
District payment	(245,990,000)	(237,186,112)	(237,186,112)	(241,569,402)	(241,702,402)	
Executive Offices	13,608,500	13,338,500	13,338,500			
Independent Offices (HR 7040)	6,584,188,000	6,438,839,800	6,457,657,800			
Interior (HR 5915)	491,101,400	472,198,800	472,198,800			
Labor-HEW (HR 6769)	3,756,848,581	3,915,084,181	3,915,084,181			
Legislative	105,460,005	100,279,350	100,279,350			
Public Works	1,176,677,000	1,176,677,000				
State-Justice-Judiciary	682,387,600	649,896,700	651,896,700			
Treasury-Post Office (HR 5805)	4,688,327,000	4,628,097,000	4,628,097,000	4,663,158,600	4,664,027,000	4,643,363,000
Mutual Security						
Second Supplemental, 1959 (HR 5916)	2,900,799,370	2,479,522,494	2,657,402,994	2,820,040,054	2,843,902,805	2,764,500,380
Special Funds*	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000		

*Permanent appropriations to the Treasury, \$8 billion of which was to make interest payments on the national debt.

CQ Senate Votes 67 through 71.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Votes Fiscal 1960 Funds for the District of Columbia, Treasury and Post Office Departments and U.S. Tax Court

67. HR 5676. Provide \$241,702,402 for the fiscal 1960 budget of the District of Columbia, including \$29,351,000 in Federal payments. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to eliminate appropriation of \$880,000 to begin construction of the Glover-Archbold parkway. Rejected 23-47 (D 15-30; R 8-17), May 28, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 760)
68. HR 5676. Passage of the bill. Passed 68-0 (D 44-0; R 24-0), May 28, 1959. The President did not take a position on the bill.
69. HR 5805. Appropriate \$4,664,027,600 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and the Tax Court of the U.S. in fiscal 1960. Johnston (D S.C.) amendment to delete a provision

designating \$36.4 million as the public service costs of the Post Office. Rejected 30-34 (D 26-13; R 4-21), May 28, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 760)

70. HR 5805. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to increase by \$12,469,000 -- to \$377,100,000 -- Internal Revenue Service funds for additional enforcement personnel. Rejected 25-31 (D 22-13; R 3-18), May 28, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

71. HR 5805. Passage of the bill. Passed 53-3 (D 33-1; R 20-2), May 28, 1959. The President did not take a position on the bill.

(For other votes see page 784)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	67	68	69	70	71	Vote No.	67	68	69	70	71	Vote No.	67	68	69	70	71
Yea	23	68	30	25	53	Yea	15	44	26	22	33	Yea	8	24	4	3	20
Nay	47	0	34	31	3	Nay	30	0	13	13	1	Nay	17	0	21	18	2

67 68 69 70 71					67 68 69 70 71					67 68 69 70 71					67 68 69 70 71				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEVADA					- KEY -				
Hill	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Hickenlooper	N	Y	N	N	Y	Bible	N	Y	N	Y	Record Vote For (yea).		
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Martin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Cannon	N	Y	Y	Y	✓ Paired For.		
ALASKA						KANSAS						NEW HAMPSHIRE					‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.		
Bartlett	X	‡	✓	‡	‡	Carlson	N	Y	Y	?	?	Bridges	?	?	X	-	¶ Record Vote Against (nay).		
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Schoeppel	-	‡	✓	-	‡	Cotton	?	?	?	?	X Paired Against.		
ARIZONA						KENTUCKY						NEW JERSEY					- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.		
Hayden	N	Y	N	N	Y	Cooper	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Williams	N	Y	Y	N	?	Present, "Did not announce or answer Poll."	
Goldwater	?	?	?	?	?	Morton	N	Y	N	N	Y	Case	Y	Y	N	N			
ARKANSAS						LOUISIANA						NEW MEXICO							
Fulbright	N	Y	?	X	‡	Ellender	N	Y	X	?	‡	Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y			
McClellan	X	‡	?	?	‡	Long	X	‡	✓	?	‡	Chavez	N	Y	N	N	Y		
CALIFORNIA						MAINE						NEW YORK							
Engle	✓	‡	✓	?	‡	Muskie	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Javits	N	Y	Y	N	Y		
Kuchel	N	Y	N	N	Y	Smith	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Keating	Y	Y	N	N	Y		
COLORADO						MARYLAND						NORTH CAROLINA							
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Beall	N	Y	N	N	Y	Ervin	N	Y	X	?	‡		
Allott	N	Y	N	N	Y	Butler	N	Y	N	N	Y	Jordan	N	Y	X	?	‡		
CONNECTICUT						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH DAKOTA							
Dodd	X	‡	X	?	‡	Kennedy	Y	Y	X	‡	‡	Langer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Bush	N	Y	N	X	Y	Saltonstall	-	‡	N	-	‡	Young	N	Y	N	Y	?		
DELAWARE						MICHIGAN						OHIO							
Frear	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hart	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Lausche	N	Y	N	Y	Y		
Williams	N	Y	N	N	Y	McNamara	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Young	X	‡	✓	‡	‡		
FLORIDA						MINNESOTA						OKLAHOMA							
Holland	N	Y	N	N	Y	Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Kerr	X	‡	✓	?	‡		
Smathers	N	Y	Y	N	Y	McCarthy	✓	‡	✓	‡	‡	Monroney	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
GEORGIA						MISSISSIPPI						OREGON							
Russell	N	?	?	?	‡	Eastland	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	?	‡	Tennis	N	Y	N	N	Y	Neuberger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
IDaho						MISSOURI						PENNSYLVANIA							
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hennings	X	‡	?	?	‡	Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Dworsbak	N	Y	N	N	Y	Symington	?	‡	?	✓	‡	Scott	Y	Y	N	N	Y		
ILLINOIS						MONTANA						RHODE ISLAND							
Douglas	Y	Y	✓	‡	‡	Mansfield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Green	-	‡	✓	‡	‡		
Dirksen	N	Y	N	N	Y	Murray	?	‡	‡	?	Y	Pastore	N	Y	Y	N	‡		
INDIANA						NEBRASKA						SOUTH CAROLINA							
Hartke	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Curtis	N	Y	N	N	N	Johnston	N	Y	Y	?	‡		
Capehart	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Hruska	-	‡	-	-	‡	Thurmond	Y	Y	N	N	Y		

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ House Vote 28.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote No. 64.)

House, on 392-3 Roll Call, Votes \$38.8 Billion Appropriation For Operations of Department of Defense in Fiscal 1960

28. HR 7454. Appropriate \$38,848,399,000 for the Department of Defense in fiscal 1960. Passage of the bill. Passed 392-3 (D 255-3; R 137-0), June 3, 1959. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 759)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.		28		Vote No.		28		Vote No.		28	
Yea		392		Yea		255		Yea		137	
Nay		3		Nay		3		Nay		0	

28		28		28		- KEY - Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.	
							28
							IOWA
							4 Carter Y 6 Coad ? 5 Smith Y 2 Wolf Y 3 Gross Y 8 Hoeven Y 7 Jensen Y 1 Schwengel Y
ALABAMA		25 Kasem Y		IDAHO		KANSAS	
3 Andrews Y		17 King Y		1 Pfost Y		5 Breeding Y	
1 Boykin Y		26 Roosevelt Y		2 Budge Y		2 George Y	
7 Elliott Y		21 Hiestand Y		ILLINOIS		3 Hargis Y	
2 Grant Y		22 Holt Y		25 Gray Y		1 Avery Y	
9 Huddleston Y		18 Hosmer Y		21 Mack Y		4 Rees Y	
8 Jones Y		16 Jackson ?		24 Price Y		6 Smith Y	
5 Rains Y		24 Lipscomb Y		23 Shipley Y		KENTUCKY	
4 Roberts Y		15 McDonough Y		16 Allen Y		3 Burke Y	
6 Selden Y		20 Smith Y		17 Arends Y		4 Chelf Y	
ALASKA		COLORADO		19 Chipfield Y		2 Natcher Y	
AL Rivers Y		4 Aspinall Y		14 Hoffman Y		7 Perkins Y	
ARIZONA		2 Johnson N		15 Mason ?		5 Spence Y	
2 Udall Y		1 Rogers Y		18 Michel ?		1 Stubblefield Y	
1 Rhodes Y		3 Cbenoweth ?		20 Simpson Y		6 Watts Y	
ARKANSAS		CONNECTICUT		22 Springer Y		8 Siler Y	
5 Alford Y		2 Bowles ?		Chicago-Cook County		LOUISIANA	
1 Gathings Y		1 Daddario Y		12 Boyle Y		2 Boggs ?	
4 Harris Y		3 Giaimo Y		1 Dawson Y		4 Brooks Y	
2 Mills Y		4 Irwin Y		5 Kluczynski ?		1 Hebert Y	
6 Norrell Y		AL Kowalski Y		7 Libonati Y		8 McSween Y	
3 Trimble Y		5 Monagan Y		3 Murphy Y			
CALIFORNIA		DELAWARE		6 O'Brien Y			
7 Cohelan Y		AL McDowell Y		2 O'Hara Y			
14 Hagen Y		FLORIDA		11 Pucinski Y			
2 Johnson Y		2 Bennett Y		8 Rostenkowski Y			
11 McFall ?		4 Fascell Y		9 Yates Y			
1 Miller (C.W.) Y		7 Haley Y		13 Church Y			
8 Miller (G.P.) Y		5 Herlong Y		10 Collier Y			
3 Moss Y		8 Matthews Y		4 Derwinski Y			
29 Saund Y		6 Rogers Y		INDIANA			
5 Shelley Y		3 Sikes Y		11 Barr Y			
27 Sheppard Y		1 Cramer Y		3 Brademas Y			
12 Sisk Y		GEORGIA		8 Denton ?			
6 Baldwin Y		8 Blitch Y		10 Harmon N			
10 Gubser Y		10 Brown Y		9 Hogan Y			
4 Mailliard Y		5 Davis Y		1 Madden Y			
13 Teague Y		4 Flynt Y		5 Roush Y			
28 Utt Y		3 Forrester ?		6 Wampler Y			
30 Wilson Y		9 Landrum Y		4 Adair ?			
9 Younger Y		7 Mitchell Y		7 Bray Y			
Los Angeles County		2 Pilcher Y		2 Halleck Y			
23 Doyle Y		1 Preston Y					
19 Holifield Y		6 Vinson Y					

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ House Vote 28.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote No. 64.)

28	28	28	28
6 Morrison ?	NEBRASKA	7 Lennon Y	6 McMillan Y
5 Passman Y	3 Brock Y	5 Scott Y	2 Riley Y
7 Thompson ?	4 McGinley Y	11 Whitener Y	1 Rivers Y
3 Willis Y	2 Cunningham Y	10 Jonas Y	SOUTH DAKOTA
MAINE	1 Weaver Y	NORTH DAKOTA	1 McGovern Y
2 Coffin Y	NEVADA	AL Burdick Y	2 Berry Y
1 Oliver Y	AL Baring Y	AL Short Y	TENNESSEE
3 McIntire Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE	OHIO	6 Bass Y
MARYLAND	2 Bass Y	9 Ashley Y	9 Davis Y
2 Brewster Y	1 Merrow Y	11 Cook Y	8 Everett Y
4 Fallon Y	NEW JERSEY	20 Feighan Y	4 Evins ?
6 Foley Y	11 Addonizio Y	18 Hays ?	3 Frazier Y
7 Friedel Y	14 Daniels Y	19 Kirwan Y	5 Loser Y
3 Garmatz Y	13 Gallagher Y	17 Levering Y	7 Murray Y
1 Johnson Y	10 Rodino Y	10 Moeller Y	2 Baker Y
5 Lankford Y	4 Thompson Y	6 Vacancy Y	1 Reece Y
MASSACHUSETTS	3 Auchincloss Y	21 Vanik Y	TEXAS
2 Boland Y	1 Cabill Y	14 Ayres Y	3 Beckworth Y
13 Burke Y	8 Canfield ?	13 Baumbart ?	2 Brooks Y
4 Donohue Y	6 Dwyer Y	8 Betts Y	17 Bursleson Y
7 Lane Y	5 Frelinghuysen Y	22 Bolton Y	22 Casey Y
8 Macdonald Y	2 Glenn Y	16 Bow Y	7 Dowdy Y
12 McCormack Y	9 Osmers Y	7 Brown Y	21 Fisher Y
11 O'Neill Y	12 Wallhauser ?	12 Devine ?	13 Ikard Y
3 Philbin Y	7 Widnall Y	15 Henderson Y	20 Kilday Y
6 Bates Y	NEW MEXICO	2 Hess Y	15 Kilgore Y
1 Conte Y	AL Montoya Y	5 Latta Y	19 Mahon Y
10 Curtis Y	AL Morris Y	4 McCulloch Y	1 Patman Y
9 Keitt Y	NEW YORK	23 Minshall Y	11 Poage Y
14 Martin Y	41 Dolski Y	3 Schenck Y	4 Rayburn Y
5 Rogers Y	30 O'Brien Y	1 Scherer Y	18 Rogers Y
MICHIGAN	32 Stratton Y	OKLAHOMA	16 Rutherford Y
7 O'Hara Y	27 Barry Y	3 Albert Y	6 Teague Y
12 Bennett Y	3 Becker Y	2 Edmondson ?	8 Thomas Y
8 Bentley Y	2 Deroumian Y	5 Jarman Y	9 Thompson Y
18 Broomfield Y	26 Dooley Y	6 Morris Y	10 Thornberry Y
10 Cederberg Y	33 Kilburn Y	4 Steed Y	12 Wright Y
6 Chamberlain ?	40 Miller Y	1 Belcher Y	14 Young Y
5 Ford Y	39 Ostertag Y	OREGON	5 Alger Y
9 Griffin Y	42 Pillion ?	3 Green ?	UTAH
4 Hoffman Y	34 Pirnie Y	4 Porter Y	2 King Y
3 Jobansen Y	43 Goodell Y	2 Ullman Y	1 Dixon Y
11 Knox ?	35 Rieblman Y	1 Norblad Y	VERMONT
2 Meader Y	37 Robison Y	PENNSYLVANIA	AL Meyer N
Detroit-Wayne County	28 St. George Y	25 Clark Y	VIRGINIA
13 Diggs ?	36 Taber Y	21 Dent Y	4 Abbitt Y
15 Dingell Y	31 Taylor Y	11 Flood Y	1 Downing Y
17 Griffiths Y	1 Wainwright Y	30 Holland Y	3 Gary Y
16 Lesinski Y	38 Weis Y	28 Moorhead Y	2 Hardy Y
1 Machrowicz Y	29 Wharton ?	26 Morgan Y	7 Harrison ?
14 Rabaut Y	New York City	10 Prokop Y	9 Jennings Y
MINNESOTA	8 Anfuso Y	19 Quigley Y	8 Smith Y
8 Blatnik Y	24 Buckley ?	14 Rhodes Y	5 Tuck Y
4 Karth Y	11 Celler Y	15 Walter Y	10 Broyhill Y
6 Marshall Y	7 Delaney Y	17 Bush Y	6 Poff Y
3 Wier Y	23 Dollinger Y	29 Corbett Y	WASHINGTON
7 Andersen Y	19 Farbstein Y	8 Curtin Y	7 Magnuson Y
1 Quie Y	22 Healey Y	9 Dague Y	5 Horan Y
5 Judd Y	6 Holtzman Y	12 Fenton Y	3 Mack Y
9 Langen Y	10 Kelly Y	27 Fulton Y	4 May ?
2 Nelsen Y	9 Keogh Y	23 Gavin Y	1 Pelly Y
MISSISSIPPI	13 Multer ?	24 Kearns Y	6 Tollefson Y
1 Abernethy Y	16 Powell ?	13 Lafore Y	2 Westland Y
6 Colmer Y	14 Rooney Y	7 Milliken Y	WEST VIRGINIA
3 Smith Y	18 Santangelo Y	16 Mumma Y	3 Bailey Y
2 Whitten Y	20 Teller Y	22 Saylor Y	4 Hechler Y
4 Williams ?	21 Zelenko Y	18 Simpson ?	5 Kee Y
5 Winstead Y	5 Bosch Y	20 Van Zandt Y	6 Slack Y
MISSOURI	12 Dorn Y	Philadelphia	2 Staegers Y
5 Bolling ?	25 Fino Y	1 Barrett Y	1 Moore Y
7 Brown Y	4 Halpern Y	3 Byrne Y	WISCONSIN
9 Cannon Y	17 Lindsay Y	2 Granahan Y	1 Flynn Y
8 Cornahan Y	15 Ray Y	5 Green Y	9 Johnson Y
4 Randall Y	NORTH CAROLINA	4 Nix Y	2 Kastenmeier Y
6 Hull Y	9 Alexander Y	6 Toll Y	5 Reuss Y
10 Jones Y	3 Barden Y	RHODE ISLAND	4 Zablocki Y
1 Karsten Y	1 Bonner Y	2 Fogarty Y	8 Byrnes Y
11 Moulder Y	4 Cooley Y	1 Forand Y	7 Laird Y
3 Sullivan Y	6 Durham ?	SOUTH CAROLINA	10 O'Konski ?
2 Curtis Y	2 Fountain Y	4 Ashmore Y	6 Van Pelt ?
MONTANA	12 Hall Y	3 Dorn Y	3 Withrow ?
2 Anderson Y	8 Kitchin Y	5 Hemphill ?	WYOMING
1 Metcalf Y			AL Thomson Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

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Week ending June 5, 1959 -- PAGE 783

CQ Senate Votes 72 through 76.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Approves Agriculture Appropriation for Fiscal 1960; Authorizes Space Funds, Ratifies Shrimp Treaty with Cuba

72. HR 7175. Fiscal 1960 Agriculture Department appropriation. Williams (R Del.) amendment to reduce the calendar 1960 advance authorization for the Agricultural Conservation Program from \$250 million to \$100 million. Rejected 26-51 (D 5-42; R 21-9), June 2, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 762)

73. HR 7175. Williams (R Del.) amendment to reduce the calendar 1960 advance authorization for the soil bank conservation reserve program from \$450 million to \$375 million. Rejected 37-48 (D 12-41; R 25-7), June 3, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

74. HR 7175. Passage of the bill, appropriating \$3,975,775,148 in fiscal 1960 for the Agriculture Department and the Commodity Credit Corp. Passed 74-10 (D 52-0; R 22-10), June 3, 1959. The President did not take a position on the bill.

75. HR 7007. Authorize \$485,300,000 in fiscal 1960 appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Passed 88-1 (D 53-1; R 28-0), June 4, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 761)

76. Executive B, 86th Congress, 1st session. A treaty for the conservation of shrimp, signed with Cuba Aug. 15, 1958. Ratified 80-0 (D 53-0; R 27-0), June 4, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

(For other votes see p. 781)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	72	73	74	75	76	Vote No.	72	73	74	75	76	Vote No.	72	73	74	75	76
Yea	26	37	74	81	80	Yea	5	12	52	53	53	Yea	21	25	22	28	27
Nay	51	48	10	1	0	Nay	42	41	0	1	0	Nay	9	7	10	0	0

72 73 74 75 76						72 73 74 75 76						72 73 74 75 76						- KEY -						
																		Y Record Vote For (yea).						
																		✓ Paired For.						
																		± Announced For, CQ Poll For.						
																		N Record Vote Against (nay).						
																		X Paired Against.						
																		- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.						
																		? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.						
																		72 73 74 75 76						
ALABAMA						IOWA						NEVADA						SOUTH DAKOTA						
Hill	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bible	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Case	-	?	?	?	?	?
Sparkman	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cannon	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Mundt	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA						KANSAS						NEW HAMPSHIRE						TENNESSEE						
Bartlett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Carlson	-	N	Y	Y	Y	Bridges	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Gore	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruning	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Schoeppel	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Kefauver	-	-	?	?	?	?
ARIZONA						KENTUCKY						NEW JERSEY						TEXAS						
Hayden	N	N	Y	?	Y	Cooper	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Williams	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Johnson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	Y	Y	N	?	?	Morton	Y	✓	?	?	?	Case	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Yarborough	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						LOUISIANA						NEW MEXICO						UTAH						
Fulbright	-	N	Y	?	Y	Ellender	N	N	Y	N	Y	Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Moss	?	?	?	?	?	?
McClellan	N	-	?	?	?	Long	-	-	?	?	?	Chavez	N	-	?	?	?	Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						MAINE						NEW YORK						VERMONT						
Engle	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Muskie	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Javits	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Aiken	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Keating	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Prouty	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						MARYLAND						NORTH CAROLINA						VIRGINIA						
Carroll	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Beall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ervin	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Byrd	✓	Y	?	Y	?	?
Allott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Butler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Jordan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Robertson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH DAKOTA						WASHINGTON						
Dodd	-	-	?	Y	Y	Kennedy	X	-	?	Y	Y	Langer	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Jackson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bush	Y	Y	N	?	?	Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Young	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Magnuson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						MICHIGAN						OHIO						WEST VIRGINIA						
Frear	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hart	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Lausche	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Byrd	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	N	Y	?	McNamara	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Randolph	N	-	?	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						MINNESOTA						OKLAHOMA						WISCONSIN						
Holland	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Humphrey	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Kerr	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Proxmire	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	McCarthy	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Monroney	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Wiley	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						MISSISSIPPI						OREGON						WYOMING						
Russell	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Eastland	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Morse	-	N	Y	Y	Y	McGee	-	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Stennis	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Neuberger	N	N	Y	Y	Y	O'Mahoney	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						MISSOURI						PENNSYLVANIA												
Church	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Hennings	-	-	?	?	?	Clark	N	N	Y	Y	Y							
Dworsbak	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Symington	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							
ILLINOIS						MONTANA						RHODE ISLAND												
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Mansfield	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Green	-	?	?	?	?							
Dirksen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Murray	-	N	Y	Y	?	Pastore	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y							
INDIANA						NEBRASKA						SOUTH CAROLINA												
Hartke	X	X	?	?	?	Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Johnston	N	N	Y	Y	Y							
Capehart	?	Y	N	?	?	Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Thurmond	N	Y	Y	Y	Y							

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.

Committee Hearings

- June 8 -- U.S. RELATIONS WITH PUERTO RICO, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- June 8-9 -- RAILROAD FREIGHT CAR SHORTAGE (S 1789, 1811, 1812) Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Freight Car Shortage Subc.
- June 9-11, 18, 23-25, 30, July 1 -- COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934 (S 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1889), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- June 11 -- SALE OF GENERAL ANILINE (S 1103), other Trading with the Enemy Act amendments (S 105, 531, 664, 672, 744), Senate Judiciary, Trading with the Enemy Act Subc.
- June 12 -- POLITICAL BROADCASTING (S 1585, 1604, 1885, 1929), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Communications Subc.
- June 15 -- RADIATION EFFECTS AND NUCLEAR WAR, Joint Atomic Energy, Special Radiation Subc. (tentative).
- June 15 -- SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 (S 1178), SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 (S 1179), TRUST INDENTURE ACT OF 1939 (S 1180), INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940 (S 1181), INVESTMENT ADVISERS ACT OF 1940 (S 1182), Senate Banking and Currency, Securities Subc.
- June 15-16 -- FEDERAL FAIR TRADE BILLS (S 1083, HR 1253), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, special subc.
- June 17 -- REGULATIONS OF TRACK MOTOR CARS AND ACCIDENT REPORTS TO ICC (S 1425, 1964), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Surface Transportation Subc.
- June 22 -- DALE ALFORD ELECTION, House Administration, Elections Subc., Little Rock, Ark.
- June 23-25 -- COMMON OWNERSHIP OF VARIOUS MODES OF TRANSPORTATION (S 425, 1353, 1354, 1355), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Surface Transportation Subc.
- June 15-18 -- AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Seattle, Wash.
- June 24-27 -- WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING, training program for 1961 conference, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- June 27 -- HAWAII PRIMARY AND STATEHOOD REFERENDUM.
- July 13-15 -- UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, annual meeting, Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.
- July 13-19 -- NATIONAL ASSN. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, 50th annual convention, New York Coliseum, New York City.
- July 20-23 -- TOWNSEND CLUBS OF AMERICA, 19th national convention, Portland, Ore.
- July 21 -- LAUNCHING OF N.S. SAVANNAH, Mrs. Eisenhower to christen ship.
- July 28 -- HAWAII ELECTIONS.
- Aug. 2-5 -- GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- Aug. 4 -- MISSISSIPPI GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY, runoff Aug. 25.
- Aug. 11-14 -- NATIONAL RURAL LETTER CARRIERS ASSN., annual convention, Sheraton Park and Shoreham Hotels, Washington, D.C.
- Aug. 23-30 -- AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II AND KOREA (AMVETS), national convention, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Sept. 3-6 -- AIR FORCE ASSN., annual convention, Miami Beach, Fla.
- Sept. 8-11 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF SECURITIES ADMINISTRATORS, annual convention, Atlantic City, N.J.
- Sept. 12-16 -- NATIONAL TIRE DEALERS AND RETREADERS ASSN., Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.
- Sept. 17-25 -- AFL-CIO, annual convention, San Francisco, Calif.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORP., annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
- Oct. 9-16 -- UNITED AUTO WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Atlantic City, N.J.
- Nov. 3 -- ELECTIONS in several states for state legislatures; gubernatorial elections in Mississippi, Kentucky.
- Nov. 9-17 -- NATIONAL GRANGE, 93rd annual convention, Long Beach, Calif.
- Nov. 29-Dec. 4 -- INVESTMENT BANKERS ASSN. OF AMERICA, annual convention, Bal Harbour, Fla.
- Dec. 12-16 -- NATIONAL FOOD BROKERS ASSN., 56th annual convention, Chicago.

Other Events

- June 8 -- NUCLEAR TEST BAN, Big Three negotiations resume, Geneva, Switzerland.
- June 8 -- TESTIMONIAL DINNER FOR REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, informal address by President Eisenhower, Washington, D.C.
- June 8-9 -- DR. LUDWIG ERHARD OF WEST GERMANY, visit to the U.S.
- June 8-13 -- SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Buffalo, N.Y.
- June 10-13 -- NEWSPAPER PERSONNEL RELATIONS ASSN., annual conference, Savoy-Plaza Hotel, New York City.



Appropriations A burst of action on money bills in both the Senate and House signaled the approach of the new fiscal year, which begins July 1. In approving the Treasury-Post Office bill, the first fiscal 1960 appropriation to be sent to the President, Congress cut Mr. Eisenhower's budget requests by \$45 million. The Senate also passed the Agriculture Department and District of Columbia bills, and the House cleared the Defense and Commerce Department and the Legislative Branch appropriations. The public works appropriation was ready for House action, with mutual security still to come. (Page 758-762)

Cost of Congress

A \$100-million bill to foot the cost of Congress next year breezed through the House June 1 with scarcely a ripple, and for a good reason. Year in and year out, whether in the grip of an economy drive or a spending mood, the legislators show little disposition to question the appropriation for their own branch. Most of the funds included would be spent for things that Congress already had authorized. (Page 757)

Labor Pains

House hearings on labor reform bills appeared near an end, but no end was in sight to criticism of the Senate-passed bill. AFL-CIO President George Meany said it would cripple the labor movement, and Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union called it "spiteful legislation." President Eisenhower said he was sorry the "bill of rights" had been "watered down." (Page 780)

Tax Extensions

The House Ways and Means Committee acted to ward off a \$2 billion loss in Federal revenue when it recommended another year's extension of corporate and excise tax rates first imposed during the Korean war. The higher rates, due to drop June 30, cover corporate income, new cars, cigarettes, liquor and beer. President Eisenhower asked for the extension in his budget message, and only three of the Committee's 25 members were reported to have voted against it. (Page 779)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: D.C. appropriation, Treasury-Post Office funds, page 781; Agriculture funds, NASA authorization, shrimp treaty, page 784.
HOUSE: Defense appropriation, page 782.

Johnson Answers Critics

"This one-man rule stuff is a myth." With those words, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson made his first direct reply to criticisms of his leadership by Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) and other Democratic "liberals." To their demands for clear statements of party policy on national issues, Johnson said, "They want party policy. I would say the first place to make it is in committees.... If they cannot get a majority vote there, how do they expect me to get a majority vote out here?" (Page 766)

Presidential Primaries

Wisconsin Democrats have put a slight crimp in the Presidential nomination plans of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), but the Oregon legislature may have handed him a more-than-compensating advantage. In Wisconsin, a party committee May 24 blocked a Kennedy-backed move to put the Presidential primary on a winner-take-all basis. Prospects are that most delegates to the 1960 convention will be chosen district-by-district, as backers of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) seem to prefer. In Oregon, Gov. Mark Hatfield (R) May 5 approved a change in the state primary law that virtually guarantees Kennedy a chance to test his strength against Humphrey and other Democratic hopefuls. (Page 763)

Wheat Outlook

Congress' failure to agree on a new wheat program by June 1 forced Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson to put into effect for another year the 21-year-old wheat controls the Administration opposes so strongly. President Eisenhower used the occasion to urge Congress once again to come up with a new plan. On Capitol Hill, the House Rules Committee sent a wheat bill to the floor, where its fate was doubtful. (Page 767)